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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

BASIC LEVEL PARTY UNITS

Page

Forge Triumphantly Ahead Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line 1

Closely Combine Practice with Education in the Party's Basic Line 4

Give Full Play to the Party Branch's Role of Fighting Bulwark 6

Carry on Revolutionary Traditions and Develop the Spirit of Yenan 9

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Page

Unite and Win Still Greater Victories 11

INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Carry Out Line Education for Party Members with Reference to Actual Struggle 13

BASIC LINE AND INDUSTRY

Grasp Firmly the Key Link of the Basic Line 16

METAL ORE

Central China Province Increases Output of Metal Ores 20

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Central China Hsien Develops Industry To Promote Agricultural Mechanization 21

MECHANIZED FISHING

East China Province Mechanizes Fishing Gear 22

EXEMPLARY WORKER

How Chinese Lathe Turner Tends His Machine 23

RIVER CONTROL

North China Province Makes Headway in Haiho River Control Projects 24

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Central China Hsien Sets Up Cooperative Medical Service 25

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives Film Reception 27

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet 10th Anniversary of Algeria's Independence 27

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Arrives in Algiers 28

Page

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Delegation Leaves Belgium for Home 29

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 30

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Calls on Samdech Sihanouk 30

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk 30

CHINA AND CEYLON

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Leaves Luta for Visit to Shanghai 31

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Arrives in Shanghai 32

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Honored at Shanghai Banquet 33

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Sign Joint Communique 35

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home 35

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean National Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to China 37

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Professor Leaves Peking for Home 37

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to GDR Presents Credentials 38

FOREIGN ENVOYS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys Give Banquet in Peking 38

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Vice Foreign Trade Minister Meets Jamaica Exploratory Trade Mission 39

Page

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Leaves for Japan 39

Japanese Commentator Leaves Kwangchow for Home 40

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Visits Peking Factories 40

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking 41

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Mintoff Receives Chinese Ambassador 42

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador 42

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Singapore, New Zealand, Australia 42

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Turkish Charge d'Affaires A.I. 43

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Human Environment Conference Returns to Peking 43

CHINA AND US

US House Leaders Leave Kwangchow for Home 44

NATIONAL

TRANSFORMATION OF THE COUNTRY

Correctly Knowing the World and Changing It 45

OUTSTANDING POLITICAL COMMISSAR

Persevere in Study, Perseveringly Make Revolution 52

STUDY OF MARXISM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial on Study of Marxist Theory 61

Page

OUTSTANDING CADRE

South China Cadre Leads Peasants in Changing Nature 65

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Successful Mass Scientific Experiments in Central China Rural Areas 67

POOR WORKER

Old Worker Reunited with Family after Thirty-Four Years 69

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Swimming Team Arrives in Peking 71

Albanian Swimming Team Feted in Peking 71

CHINA AND CEYLON

Joint Communique 72

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Cables to Premier Chou En-lai 75

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Brno International Fair Back in Peking 76

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking 76

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Government Delegation Led by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann Arrives in Peking 77

MALAYSIA

24th Anniversary of Malayan Anti-British War for National Liberation Marked 78

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Cinematographic Delegation Feted in Peking 78

Page

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Minister Xuan Thuy Arrives in Peking on Way to Paris 79

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Liu Hsi-yao, Chou Pei-yuan Meet Philippine Guests 79

CHINA AND US

Delegation of US October League (Marxist-Leninist) Leaves Kwangchow for Home 80

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Chinese Scientist of American Nationality Francis L.K. Hsu 80

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador Tseng Tao Presents Film to Yugoslavia 80

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Gymnastic Delegation 81

NATIONAL

JAPANESE MILITARISM

The Resurgence of Japanese Militarism Must Not Be Permitted - by Tung Ping 82

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strengthen Education in Party-Mindedness Among the "Squad Members" 85

Leading Members of CCP Committee of Hengshan Hsien, Hunan Province, Read and Study Conscientiously in Connection with the Movement To Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work 89

BASIC LINE

Implement Firmly and Unswervingly the Basic Line of the Party 92

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Boldly Employ Them in Work and Firmly Grasp Education in Employment 95

PARTY SECRETARY

East China Hsien Party Secretary Cultivates Experimental Plots 99

Page

WOMEN CADRES

Women Cadres Trained in South China Multi-National Hsien 100

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Party Branch Plays Vanguard Role in Peking Engineering Company 101

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Area in Southwest China Prosper 103

SPORTS

Chinese Sportsmen Make Rapid Progress 104

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Leaves Shanghai for Peking 107

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Study Group Leaves Cuba for Home 107

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese, French Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking 108

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of French Government Delegation 108

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech 109

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Maurice Schumann's Speech 111

French Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Occasion of French Government Delegation's Visit 114

French Government Delegation Attends Ballet Performance in Peking 114

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Li Hsien-nien, Chou Hua-min and Li Chuan Meet Jamaica Exploratory Trade Mission 115

Jamaica Trade Exploring Mission Leaves Peking 115

Page

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Press Conference on Joint Statement of North and South 116

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "A Good Beginning" 117

Korean Cinematographic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 119

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang Meet Minister Xuan Thuy, Vice Minister Ly Ban, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang 119

Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Minister Xuan Thuy 120

Minister Xuan Thuy Leaves Peking for Paris 120

Stories of Mutual Help and Militant Unity on Chinese-Vietnamese Border 121

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Senator Leaves Peking for Home 123

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 124

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Film Reception 124

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Sudanese Youth Delegation 125

Peking University Rally Welcomes Sudanese Youth Delegation 125

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Guest Leaves Peking for Home 127

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking for TANU Anniversary 127

Page

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at United Nations Economic and Social Council 128

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scholars of American Nationality Arrive in Peking 133

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Public Health Meets American Friends 133

American Friendly Personages Arrive in Peking 134

Dr. Yang Chen-ning Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 134

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Winds Up Friendly Visit to Yugoslavia 135

NATIONAL

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

To Make Revolution We Must Study Revolutionary Theory 136

Study the Full Text Thoroughly 140

Study Dialectics Well 142

TRANSFORMING BACKWARD STUDENTS

Make a Good Job of the Transformation of Backward Students in Study 146

CULTURAL RELICS

Valuable Cultural Relics Unearthed in Southwest China Province 152

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Southwest China Machine Tool Plant Makes Technical Innovations 153

FISHERY

China Develops Artificial Propagation of Fresh-Water Fish Fry 155

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAJA

Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Welcomes Joint Statement of North and South Korea 156

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Hails Joint Statement of North and South Korea 157

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Report Meeting Marks Albanian Army Day 158

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Gives Banquet for Visiting Chinese Government and Military Delegation 160

Boumedienne Receives Chinese Government and Military Delegation 161

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Attends Banquet Given by Chinese Ambassador 162

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister and Wife Tour Peking 162

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Makes Friendly Tour of Nine Nigerian States 163

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Government Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Arrives in Shanghai 163

PDRY Government Delegation Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome 164

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Chi Peng-fei Meet A.F. Ismail and PDRY Government Delegation He Is Leading 166

Page

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet To Warmly Welcome PDRY Government Delegation 167

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech 168

PDRY Government Delegation Leader A.F. Ismail's Speech 171

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania 175

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Singapore for Friendly Visit 176

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Guests 177

US Workers' Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 177

NATIONAL

RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTH

How the Work of Re-Education Is Carried Out in a Hsien 178

SOCIALIST CULTURE

Guide Students Toward Proper Socialist Cultural Lessons - by Chiang Li-ch'ing 184

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Popularize Five-Year Elementary Education, Conditionally Develop Seven-Year Education 188

Actively Train People-Run School Teachers, Consolidate General Education in the Countryside 191

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Tightly Grasp Vocational Study for In-Service Teachers 194

Give Teachers Sufficient Time for Preparing Lessons and Doing Teaching Research 196

Page

Teachers Away on Loan to Outside Agencies Should Return Quickly to Their Posts 198

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Northeast China Leading Cadres Achieve Good Results in Studying Marxism-Leninism 199

OUTSTANDING PARTY SECRETARY

Devoted East China Party Branch Secretary 200

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Achievements in Peking's Archaeological Work 203

ELECTRONICS

Shanghai Applies Electronic Techniques 205

DROUGHT FIGHTING

Commune Members in Northern China Determined To Beat Drought, Win Good Harvest 206

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Tops Semi-Annual Timber Plan 208

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAJA

AAJA Secretary General Returns to Peking 209

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Military Attache of Albanian Embassy in Peking Gives Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Albanian People's Army 209

Albanian Ministry of People's Defense Fetes Chinese Military Attaches 212

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Leaves Algiers for Home 212

Page

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Vice Minister of Agriculture Arrives in Peking 213

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice Presidents of Chinese Academy of Sciences Fete British Guests 213

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka C.P. Leader Arrives in Peking 214

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chairman Mao Meets French Foreign Minister Maurice Schmann 214

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Maurice Schumann and His French Government Delegation 214

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann 215

French Foreign Minister and Wife Give Banquet in Peking 216

French Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai 217

French Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home 218

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Arrives in Tokyo 218

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Victory of Mongolian People's Revolution 220

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea 220

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 221

Page

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying and Chen Mu-hua Hold Talks with A.F. Ismail and His PDRY Government Delegation 221

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest 222

Leading Member of Romanian C.P. Gheorghe Pana Receives Chinese Sports Delegation 223

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception in Honor of Sports Delegation 223

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****
* NATIONAL *
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BASIC LEVEL PARTY UNITS

Forge Triumphantly Ahead Along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Seriously read and study and raise consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study seriously and master Marxism," members of the Party branch of the Injection Medicine Workshop of the Peking Pharmaceutical Factory closely associate the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles with the assiduous study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in continuous effort to raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. With vim and vigor, they lead the broad masses of Communist Party members and revolutionary people in forging ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The seven members of this Party branch are all female comrades, six of them old workers or cadres promoted from the ranks of old workers. They cherish profound proletarian feelings for the Party and Chairman Mao, and are industrious and assiduous in their work. But in the past, some comrades lacked an adequate understanding of the great significance of the study of revolutionary theory.

In view of such a shortcoming, the secretary of the Party branch Liang Po-chen organized all to study repeatedly the history of inner-Party two-line struggle and Chairman Mao's various teachings including "Marxism-Leninism is a science that all revolutionaries should take up." Everyone came to understand that simple proletarian feeling could not replace consciousness of line struggle nor could work experience take the place of revolutionary theory, that in the sharp and complex class struggle and two-line struggle, only by

laying hold of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought could we recognize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and consciously implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With awareness heightened, members of the Party branch established a collective study system. In addition, they overcame those difficulties that stemmed from the pressure of work, a low cultural level and a heavy burden of household work. Time was eked out for assiduous study after work every day.

Members of the Party branch of this workshop make a point of linking the problem of the orientation and the line with conscientious reading to raise consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism is repeatedly studied with reference to the Marxist-Leninist theory of classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. Vigorous efforts are directed toward grasping such a lever as class struggle and two-line struggle. Full play is given to the Party branch's role of a fighting bulwark in class struggle.

At one time a wave of social anarchist thinking swept this workshop. The Party branch immediately aroused the masses to take Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon for criticizing the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of stirring up ultra-"Left" thinking and anarchism, plotting the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship and seeking a capitalist comeback. A clear distinction was made between regulations and systems and revisionist "control, strangling and suppression." Meanwhile, in the workshop, a class education campaign to recall the bitter past in the light of the sweet present was unfolded. The aim was to raise the consciousness of young workers help them see through the class enemy's new tactics of attacking the proletariat under a new situation, and make them observe discipline consciously. On the basis of heightened ideological awareness, various regulations and systems were established and perfected after repeated mass discussions. Enterprise management was strengthened. New features appeared in revolution and production.

In the course of reading and study, members of the Party branch of this workshop associated their own ideological reality with the serious transformation of the world outlook and the heightening of consciousness of continuous revolution. When he was newly promoted as a workshop cadre, Party branch member Chih Ts'ai-ch'in considered her own experience skimpy and her work ability low. Afraid that the revolutionary cause might suffer from poor performance on her part, she showed unwillingness to act as cadre. After she studied Chairman Mao's works, she came to realize that a Communist Party member should strive to be the first to shoulder a heavy burden and make a greater contribution to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the building of socialism. Therefore, she was determined to take up the burden entrusted to her by the organization concerned. In practice, she kept improving herself. Not quite at home in production management, she approached workers in various work processes for advice. She consulted with her comrades on all matters. She relied on collective wisdom in doing

revolutionary work. After she became a cadre, she continued to do labor side by side with the workers. In so doing, she guarded against corruption by capitalist ideas and maintained the features of the working class.

The Party branch of this workshop insists on giving regular Party lessons to strengthen education for Party members in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. Party members are organized for conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. A spare-time study group is set up in the workshop. The method of old and young workers helping each other is adopted. The difficulties encountered by old worker Party members in study are solved, and the young workers also receive education. The campaign for study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought stimulates people's ideological revolutionization and the continuous development of revolution and production. Last year, this workshop fulfilled ahead of schedule the state's production plan. Since the beginning of this year, production has been climbing up continuously.

* * *

Closely Combine Practice with Education in the Party's Basic Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

The Party branch of Liulou brigade of Lichuang commune, Tangshan hsien, Anhwei Province, closely combines practice with the conduct of education in the Party's basic line to raise continuously consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the party of Party members and the masses. Full play is given to the role of fighting bulwark of the Party branch.

Liulou is a small town on the Lunghai line. For a long time the struggle between two classes and two roads raged fiercely here. There was a relatively serious trend toward capitalism. It was known throughout the hsien as a unit "always in serious difficulties." In 1969, after the founding of the new Party branch, the masses were led to unfold penetrating class struggle and two-road struggle. The evil capitalist trend was held in check. A boost was given to the development of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In 1970, per-mow grain output shot up to 535 catties from the 250 catties of 1969, surpassing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." This made Liulou one of the advanced units in learning from Tachai in agriculture throughout the hsien.

In face of the excellent situation, however, some cadres for a time slackened class struggle. As a result, the class enemy seized on the opportunity to carry out sabotage activities. To counter such a situation, the Party branch held a study class. All were organized to study further the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism put forward by Chairman Mao and, with reference to current and past realities of class struggle and line struggle in the brigade, criticize the theory of the dying out of class struggle spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Everyone came to understand deeply that class struggle in the historical period of socialism was complex and protracted. A change of tactics on the part of the class enemy by no means meant the disappearance of class struggle. At no time should we let down our guard.

With consciousness enhanced, everyone continuously directed vigorous efforts toward class struggle. An excellent situation was further stimulated in revolution and production.

Thereafter, the Party branch of this brigade has paid unusual attention to combining practice with education in the Party's basic line for Party members and the masses. Everyone was helped to distinguish between what was the socialist road and what was the capitalist road, between what was Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and what was the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

This brigade had over 120 small wheel-barrows, most of them in the past devoted to the sole business of transportation [on a profit-making basis].

In the winter of the year before last, after a great debate on the subject, "On which road should the small wheel-barrows be pushed?", small wheel-barrows were organized and put in the orbit of collective production. But in the busy spring farming season this year, at a time when various production teams were channelling various means of transportation into a hectic effort to convey manure to the fields, an individual cadre of a production team diverted 14 small wheel-barrows to long-distance transportation over several hundreds of li away. The poor and lower-middle peasants sharply criticized this cadre for his following the capitalist road. But some people considered that this cadre was only promoting a sideline for the benefit of the team and that no problem of the road was involved.

To counter such understanding, the Party branch of the brigade organized the cadres and the masses of the whole brigade to re-study the Party's basic line and unfold another great debate. In the course of study and discussion, some cadres referred to a historical lesson involving the brigade: In 1962, under the pernicious influence of the sinister stuff of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type like "san-tzu i-pao" and "money in command," some cadres put aside agricultural production and diverted a large force of laborers to the tending of kilns. The collective economy suffered.

Historical experience and practical struggle made everyone understand more deeply: In collective production, there still existed a violent struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road. If we should concern ourselves with only money-making and not the orientation, though the small wheel-barrows were put on a collective basis, we would slip down to the evil capitalist road just the same.

Through such a great debate, consciousness of the masses was further raised. They consciously applied the class-struggle and line-struggle viewpoint to an analysis of the problems in the area of production, criticized the capitalist tendency and doggedly adhered to the socialist orientation.

Because the Party branch of this brigade associated the thorough implementation of the Party's various guidelines and policies with vigorous efforts toward education in the Party's basic line, consciousness of the Party members and the masses in line struggle was raised continuously. Interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type from the "Right" and the "Left" was eliminated. An excellent situation was further promoted. On the basis of two consecutive years of bumper grain and cotton harvests, the whole brigade again scored a bumper wheat harvest this year. Average per-mow output of 1,600 mow of wheat showed an increase of 50 percent compared with the highest level in history last year.

* * *

Give Full Play To the Party Branch's Role of Fighting Bulwark

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work," the Party branch of the Cloth Weaving Workshop of Changsha Weaving and Spinning Mill has combined economic work with political work in leading the Party members and the masses to promote revolution and stimulate production. Full play is given to the role of the Party branch as a fighting bulwark.

In the past, a small number of leading members of the Party branch of this workshop has a one-sided understanding of the relations between promotion of revolution and stimulation of production. It was held that the Party branch was committed to making revolution while production was the business of the administrative organs. Therefore, not enough importance was attached to leadership over economic work. As a result, production showed slow progress. Later, when they started paying attention to rectifying such a trend, there again appeared a phenomenon of handling production for its own sake.

To counter such a situation, the leading members of the Party branch of the workshop repeatedly studied a series of teachings of Chairman Mao on the relations between politics and professional work in the light of the experiences and lessons in practical work. Penetrating revolutionary mass criticism was conducted against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. An increasingly deep understanding of the great guideline, "Promote revolution and stimulate production," was acquired.

Thereafter, the Party branch of this workshop paid great attention to the correct handling of the relations between revolution and production, and insisted on arousing the masses to make a good job of production for the sake of revolution.

This workshop was responsible mainly for the production of grey cloth for making corduroy. Though such cloth had been its old product for many years, yet when compared with that of other units in the same line, its quality remained mediocre for a long time and lacked stability. Party branch secretary T'an Feng-mei conducted investigations among the masses into the matter. It was found that the main cause of the slow improvement in the quality of the product was self-conceit and self-complacency on the part of a small number of people in the workshop, who considered the quality of their own product not bad and the demand for it large and thus lacked the spirit of striving for the upper reaches.

T'an Feng-hai brought the facts he had found to a Party branch meeting for analysis and study. He decided to link this matter with the conduct of ideological and political line education for workers and aroused the masses to study the Party's general line for socialist construction and expose contradictions and look for gaps where the problem of quality was concerned.

After education by the Party branch, especially after a comparison between their own products and the advanced products of others, the cadres and workers came to understand that the previous idea of "quality being not bad" was a manifestation of self-conceit and self-complacency and conservatism. It was actually not a matter of "near-perfection" but a matter of great inadequacy. Thereafter, everyone lifted the problem of better quality for understanding to the high plane of thorough implementation of the general line for socialist construction. There appeared a new atmosphere of everyone showing concern over the quality of products.

Party member T'ang Yü-ju of the Shuttleless Cloth Weaving A Squad had been occupied with threading and fastening work for ten years. After the leadership transferred her to the cloth weaving process, she at first was not well-skilled and the quality of her product was not high. After receiving education, she promised herself to crack the hard nut of quality, and drove herself hard acquiring fundamental skills. She constantly availed herself of the leisure hours to undergo training in joining cotton yarn ends. In the process of operation, she strengthened the circuit inspection of machines. All those beginnings of problems likely to impair quality were eliminated at their budding stage. Quality showed a marked improvement. She became a production hand claiming the highest output and the best quality in the whole squad.

In promoting revolution and stimulating production, the leading members of the Party branch of the cloth weaving workshop took the lead in facing difficulties head on and in tackling key problems, thus setting an example for everyone. For instance, after the shuttleless jet weaving machine passed the stage of experimentation with a single unit to the stage of production by a small number of such machines, the Party committee of the factory urged the Party branch concerned to sum up experience and crack the hard nut of quality within a short time. In this struggle, three members of the Party branch took the lead in joining the "three-in-one" technical group for the solution of the quality problem. Secretaries and deputy secretaries of the technical group and the Party branch teamed up with everyone in the practice of production. To solve the problem of flaring edges of woven cloth, Party branch deputy secretary Lo Kuo-tai and 62-year-old worker Yüan Chin-sheng, a member of the Party branch, joined the masses in fighting hard for three days and nights. At last, success was achieved. Because the Party branch exercised leadership and the Party members and the masses were united in fighting, the advanced experience of "shuttleless cloth-weaving" was rapidly popularized in this workshop. Quality showed continuous improvement. The rate of up-to-standard products reached 92 percent. From June this year, the rate again climbed up to 95 percent.

Under the leadership of the Party branch, the Party members of this workshop gave full play to their vanguard exemplary role in promoting revolution and stimulating production. Communist Party member old worker Yü Yang-ch'un of the repair and maintenance squad has at all times fought at the side of the shuttleless jet cloth-weaving machine. One day a shuttleless cloth-weaving machine developed trouble. He joined the comrades of

the squad in a probe into the underlying cause. After eight consecutive days of hard fighting, the cause of the trouble was pinpointed. Timely repairs were made.

"The line is the lever, and, when it is raised, everything will fall into place." The Party branch of the cloth-weaving workshop of Changsha Weaving and Spinning Mill handles correctly the relations between revolution and production and further arouses mass revolutionary enthusiasm. A boost is given to the development of revolution and production. The quality of products reaches the highest level in history. In the first half of this year, this workshop successfully fulfilled 58 percent of its production plan for the whole year. It has become an advanced unit of the whole mill claiming good quality, high output and low consumption.

* * *

Carry on Revolutionary Traditions and Develop the Spirit of Yenan

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

Wangchiawan, Ansai hsien, Shensi Province, is where Chairman Mao once lived and battled in the fight in Shensi in 1947 to direct the war of national liberation. Today, the Party branch of Wangchiawan brigade is leading the broad masses of Party members and people in carrying on and developing the spirit of Yenan personally fostered by Chairman Mao, fighting amidst hardship, and taking big strides forward along the road of continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

After the 9th Party National Congress, secretary Ku Yün-shan of the Party branch of Wangchiawan brigade summoned commune members to the cave where Chairman Mao once lived to study once and again the brilliant cable reply sent by Chairman Mao to the people of Yenan and the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border areas in October, 1949. Old Party members and old poor peasants who listened to Chairman Mao's affectionate teachings and admonitions in those days were invited to recall the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao in Wangchiawan and recall the glorious history of poor and lower-middle peasants of the older generation in Wangchiawan who spilled their blood and sacrificed their lives in safeguarding Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee and supporting the people's war of liberation. Everyone received profound education in revolutionary traditions. It was determined to bring about an upsurge in the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture and further change the features of Wangchiawan with the same fervor and enthusiasm displayed in those years in following Chairman Mao in making revolution.

Wangchiawan is a mountainous village with very unfavorable natural conditions. To overcome drought, the Party branch of the brigade decided to build in Yüshan gully in front of the village a great dam and a reservoir with a storage capacity of 2,000,000 cubic meters to irrigate an area of 300 mow and also a small power generating station attached to the reservoir. At a time when the 25th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" was being marked, fighting got off to a vigorous start in a big assault on Yüshan Gully. The commune members named the dam "Foolish Old Man Dam" and expressed the determination to build it with the revolutionary spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains."

In building the "Foolish Old Man Dam," revolutionary traditions were carried on from one generation to another. Secretary Ku Yün-shan of the Party branch shared weal and woe with the masses and at all times stayed ahead of the masses, playing an exemplary leading role. Where the greatest difficulties and the greatest hardships were involved, he went and led others to work, playing the role of both a commander and a fighter. Led by the leading members of the Party branch, the Party members and the masses feared neither hardships nor fatigue and carried out dogged struggle against the great natural world.

Commune member Pai Sheng-ts'ai once had his leg struck by the hoe. Everyone advised him to go home for a rest. But he dressed his wound and picked up the hoe again. People asked him the source of such enthusiasm. He said, "The moment I think of Chairman Mao who stayed in our village sharing weal and woe with us and working day and night for the revolution, I feel alive and afire with an inexhaustible source of energy.

Last year, Wangchiawan witnessed a serious drought with no notable rainfall for 200 consecutive days. To boost the confidence of the broad masses of commune members in overcoming the drought, the Party branch of the brigade summoned everyone to the site of Chairman Mao's former residence. There an anti-drought study class was held. Party branch member Kao Wen-hsiu who acted as the chairman of the administrative village during Chairman Mao's stay in Wanchiawan described to everyone the scene of Chairman Mao personally leading the people of Wangchiawan in fighting drought and winning a bumper harvest in those days when he was directing the war of national liberation.

Education in revolutionary traditions was a spur to the poor and lower-middle peasants in developing the spirit of Yenan to fight the drought. They tried every means to bring under irrigation all those areas that could be irrigated. For fields on slopes and mountain sides, water was hauled up by men or animals, and watering was confined to selected sown areas. Some white-haired old men and teenagers joined the ranks in the fight against drought by fetching water basin by basin, can by can. Watering fields through sweating rewarded the commune members of Wangchiawan brigade with the fruit of victory. In the year of the big drought, a bumper harvest was scored.

Under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, the commune members, brought about an initial change in the features of Wangchiawan after over two years of hard struggle. They moved earth to create over 790 mow of field, enlarged the irrigated area by over 290 mow and built 12 dams to harness muddy water. They joined the neighboring fraternal teams in building on the Shengyang River a big dam to channel muddy water into over 2,000 mow of land.

The Party branch of Wangchiawan brigade has come to understand deeply that the revolutionary tradition of struggle amidst hardship is an important part of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party branch is determined to continue strengthening education in revolutionary traditions and carry on forever the revolutionary family treasure while conducting education in ideology and political line!

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Unite and Win Still Greater Victories

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 1, 1972)

The Party committee of Kuanch'iao commune of HaiyUan hsien, Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region, is seriously carrying out the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress" and strengthening line education and education in unity of nationalities for the benefit of the basic-level cadres and the commune members. With boundless enthusiasm, the broad masses of Hui and Han members of the whole commune are united as one in promoting revolution and stimulating production to score continuous new victories.

Kuanch'iao commune is an area predominantly occupied by Hui and Han people. Following the Party's 9th National Congress, the Party committee of Kuanch'iao commune, in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be united and win still greater victories," organized members of the Party committee and brigade Party branches to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings on line struggle and the Party's nationality policy. The crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of making a vain attempt to wreck national unity was vigorously criticized. Thus everyone's consciousness of line struggle was increased and consciousness of firm implementation of the Party's nationality policy strengthened.

On the basis of heightened awareness, members of the Party committee of the commune went deep into the lower levels to carry out ideological and educational work in a down-to-earth manner. The reality of class struggle was associated with the actual ideological state of cadres and commune members in preaching the Party's nationality policy and helping them solve concrete problems.

After arriving at Patou brigade, secretary YUan Te-tsu of the Party committee of the commune helped the Party branch of the brigade to hold a study class and organize everyone to study Chairman Mao's teaching on the strengthening of national unity. This made for greater unity of the Hui and Han cadres of this brigade. Now, under the leadership of the Party branch of the brigade, commune members of various nationalities have welded themselves into a single entity in a vigorous effort to carry out farmland irrigation capital construction. A mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture is unfolded.

With the strengthening of education in national unity by the Party committee of the commune, the broad masses of Hui and Han people have showed mutual support and learned from each other. There have appeared many moving deeds. In the spring of this year, guided by a unified plan, the commune called on various brigades to assign people to the building of a reservoir in Yaerhchien. Yaerhchien is located where the Hopao brigade is. The brigade is made up predominantly of Hui. Not only did they have nothing to gain from the project but several households of commune members had to be moved along with an oil press, resulting in a loss of some land. Yet taking general interests into account, the Hui members of Hopao brigade showed resolute support for the building of the reservoir. The Choupao

Reservoir being then under intensive construction was jointly sponsored by Fengwan brigade and Wangwan brigade, the latter with a predominant membership of Hui. The Hui and Han members of the two brigades showed mutual help. They reserved for themselves the difficult jobs and gave others the easy ones. Being 10-odd li away from the worksite, Wangwan brigade on its own initiative offered more of its own laborers. It took up the overwhelming part of the project, and tried by every means to take care of the Hui brothers on the worksite in their livelihood.

Through building the reservoir and working together, the Hui and Han commune members have further cemented their ties. At the worksite of Mawan Reservoir, to dig a 140-odd-meter long spillway half way through a mountain was quite a tremendous task. The worksite command headquarters had originally decided to let four brigades work on the hole by turns. Later, the commune members of the Hui-predominated Mawan brigade developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Undaunted by hazards, they voluntarily took up the heavy burden and the digging of the hole. The original plan called for the completion of excavation of the hole in 140 days. The job was triumphantly completed 20 days ahead of schedule. The strengthening of education in national unity has brought about a new picture of the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of Hui and Han members of Kuanch'iao commune. The flower of national unity is in full bloom in this mountainous area rich in water sources.

- By NCNA Correspondent and
NCNA Reporter

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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Carry Out Line Education for Party Members with Reference to Actual Struggle

- The setting up of the system of Party classes by the Party committee of the Ch'angchou Corduroy Printing and Dyeing Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, July 3, 1972) The system of setting up Party classes by the Party committee of Ch'angchou Corduroy Printing and Dyeing Plant has strengthened the carrying out of education in ideology and political line for the broad masses of Party members, continued to raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, brought fully into play their parts as model vanguards in the three great revolutionary struggles, and given impetus to the development of revolution and production in the whole plant. Since this year, the daily production of corduroy in this plant has topped its highest historical level, and there is also a continued improvement in product quality.

In carrying out education in ideology and political line for the Party members, the Party committee of the Ch'angchou Corduroy Printing and Dyeing Plant has taken care to arm the heads of Party members with the basic line of the Party. They have led the broad masses of Party members in deeply criticizing and repudiating the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of endeavoring to alter the line and policies of the Party and of plotting to restore capitalism, and in conjunction with reality, regularly analyzed the new features and trends in class struggle, taught the Party members to raise their awareness of line struggle and class struggle, and tempered themselves diligently into proletarian vanguard fighters fighting on the front of class struggle.

At the beginning of the year, some of the people under the excellent situation of revolution and production grew apathetic with peace, and they paid attention only to production and neglected to grasp class struggle. At that time, the class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to carry out devious activities, disseminated the theory of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie to corrupt and win over the young workers, and stirred up anarchist ideas.

Under this situation, old worker and Party member Wang Yüeh-lin bravely stepped forward, and on the one hand conducted remembering and comparing as well as remembering hardship and counting blessings activities, and carried out education for the young workers, while on the other hand he made a report to the Party committee on the corrupting and winning over of young workers by the class enemy. The Party committee commended Wang Yüeh-lin, and at the same time, by means of Party class education, further organized the broad masses of Party members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the ideological field, the question of who will win in the struggle between the

proletariat and the bourgeoisie has not really been settled yet. We still have to wage a protracted struggle," carried out education in the basic line of the Party, and help Party members to understand the protracted and complex nature of class struggle.

The Party committee of the plant has also organized the Party members to carry out investigation on the question of class struggle in the ideological sphere in the sections and teams of the workshops, and to go to the people's communes in the suburbs for social investigation, and with reference to the actual class struggle, strengthened the Party members' comprehension of the basic line of the Party. The broad masses of Party members are able to further raise their awareness of class struggle,maintain a sober head under the new situation, and unite actively with the masses in carrying out a resolute struggle against the class enemies. Everybody is able to resist consciously the corruption of bourgeois ideas, criticize and repudiate the theory of human nature of the landlords and bourgeoisie, criticize anarchism, provoke the activism of the people for grasping revolution and stimulating production, strengthen revolutionary discipline, and raise production efficiency.

In order that the broad masses of Party members could all consciously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in various work, the Party committee of the Ch'angchou Corduroy Printing and Dyeing Plant has regularly analyzed the various actual problems from the plane of line struggle, and carried out a concrete and lively education in line on the Party members. Aside from supplying the domestic market, this plant also shoulders the task of exporting. For the sake of further improving the quality of corduroy so as to serve better the Chinese people and the people of the world, the Party committee of the plant has organized the Party members to study over again the general line of the Party for socialist construction, held product quality exhibitions, and brought back similar domestic and foreign products for evaluation and analysis. They have also organized the Party members to set the pace by going behind the counters of retail shops to obtain directly the views of the people on the quality of their products. By means of such educational work, the Party members of the whole plant raised the question of quality to the plane of the political line for cognition, set the pace in maintaining a system of position responsibility, and energetically improved output and quality.

The Party committee of Ch'angchou Corduroy Printing and Dyeing Plant has also regularly carried out education in the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress" for the Party members, and educated them to struggle resolutely against manifestations harmful to revolutionary unity. Many of the Party members, firmly bearing in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unite to win still greater victories" are consciously upholding Party unity as well as unity between the Party and the people, and competing with one another to be models of unity.

Among the committee members of the Party branch of the printing and dyeing workshop are new cadres who have appeared during the great proletarian cultural revolution without any work experience as well as some who have only

been recently transferred from other workshops and are still unfamiliar with conditions. For the sake of carrying out unity among the "squad members" of the Party branch well, everybody studied over again the line of "unity and victory" of the Party's "9th Congress" in association with reality, and consciously upheld Party unity. By learning from one another and helping each other in their work, they are leading the whole body of Party members and the broad masses of people in the battle for unity, and stimulating the development of revolution and production.

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BASIC LINE AND INDUSTRY

Grasp Firmly the Key Link of the Basic Line

- How Weifang Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plant sums up lessons and experience and continues to advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 4, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Tsinan) In close conjunction with the reality of struggle in the plant itself, the Party committee of Weifang Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plant in Shantung Province has carried out an in-depth education in the Party's basic line for the workers, cadres and technical personnel in the whole plant, raised the personnel's awareness of class struggle, line struggle, and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and consolidated and developed the excellent situation of revolution and production. Last year, this plant fulfilled the State plan one month ahead of schedule, and the targets of output value, product quality, cost and profit all reached the highest historical levels. From January to the month of May this year, already 43 percent of the annual plan for the year has been completed and production value showed an increase of 21.4 percent over that of the corresponding period last year with also a marked improvement in product quality.

Sum Up Historical Experience in the Plant, Understand Fully the Importance of Basic Line Education

The Party committee of Weifang Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plant pays great importance to the carrying out of education in the Party's basic line. This is a result of their serious study of relevant theses of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and is also inalienable from the importance they attached to the summing up of the historical experience of the plant itself.

This plant was formerly an army factory during the period of the Liberation War and one which enjoyed a glorious revolutionary tradition. In 1958, raising high the great red banner of the general line for socialist construction, they vigorously grasped class struggle and there appeared the situation of a leap forward. Total output value doubled that of 1957, and in 1959 it increased again by 75 percent over that of 1958.

In order to oppose the general line for socialist construction advanced by Chairman Mao, Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, first proceeding from the extreme "Left" and then bouncing to the Right, carried out interference which caused serious damage to production in the plant. After the 10th plenum of the 8th Party Congress, the workers of the plant, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget the class struggle," maintained placing politics in command, vigorously grasped class struggle, seriously studied Chairman Mao's writings, got rid of the label of backwardness in products and losses in the enterprise, and by 1965, once again moved forward to become a Tach'ing-type enterprise in the whole country.

However, in the socialist education movement, the bourgeois reactionary line of "Striking out indiscriminatingly to protect a small handful" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang once again caused serious damage to revolution and production in this plant. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary workers have criticized and repudiated the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and in endeavoring to alter the basic line and policies of the Party, defended and implemented resolutely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and for the third time an excellent situation appeared once more in revolution and production.

Reflecting on the history of "three-high and two-low" in the process of development of the plant itself, the Party committee of Weifang Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plant has from the lesson of the positive and negative aspects of the experience, further realized the incomparable wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's teaching "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." They realize that closely integrating the reality of struggle in the plant itself with the regular carrying out of education in the basic line of the Party for the broad masses of revolutionary workers and raising the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of everyone is the fundamental guarantee enabling the enterprise to always advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the basis of this understanding, members of the Party committee of this plant have conscientiously carried out investigation and study, summed up typical examples, popularized experience, and enabling the education in line to continue and develop in depth.

Integrate the Great Criticism and Repudiation with Line Education, Continue To Deepen Comprehension of the Basic Line

In the course of carrying out education in the basic line of the Party, the Party committee of Weifang Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plant has paid attention to integrating the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation with the education in line, so as to enable everybody to continue and deepen their comprehension of the basic line. During the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, for the sake of covering up their reactionary movements, a small handful of class enemies in the processing workshop spread such fallacies as "Once passing through the portals of the plant, we are all one big family" and set up cliques and factions among the workers in an effort to confound the class consciousness of everyone and split the workers' ranks. When the Party general branch of the workshop discovered this problem, it immediately organized the workers to criticize vigorously the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of human nature" of landlords and the bourgeoisie, and dragged out those rascals who tried to sabotage revolutionary unity among the workers.

Facts of class struggle in the workshop have once again enabled the Party committee of the plant to understand that the class struggle is long, tortuous and complex throughout the historical period of socialism. The cord of class struggle cannot be loosened and neither can the weapons of

revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation be cast aside nor the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat be forgotten. After understanding was raised, the Party committee of the plant, integrating the various tasks as one-strike and three-oppose, Party rectification and building, and repudiate-revisionism and rectification, penetratingly and perseveringly carried out education in class struggle and line struggle and developed the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation.

Since this year, in conjunction with strengthening enterprise movement, and in the light of the anarchist ideas and such fallacies as "There is no need of leadership in production" and "There is no need of control in management" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, this plant has again developed a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign and carried out another in-depth education in line for the workers. By means of the study and the criticism and repudiation, everybody realizes that whether the management of socialist enterprise could be carried out well or not is a question of whether the enterprise has been run in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

"There is no need for leadership in production" and "There is no need for control in management" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type proceeded entirely from their need for capitalist restoration. The more the class enemies carry out interference and sabotage from the Right and the "Left," the more we must carry out enterprise management well. After understanding is raised, implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line becomes more conscious. The whole plant has in succession established and invigorated various logical rules and regulations as position responsibility, quality inspection, equipment maintenance, business accounting, and safety and health control, strengthened enterprise management and mobilized the activism of the workers for grasping revolution and stimulating production. Many of the workers have set up political evening schools and vocational technique study classes, further raised their technical level, and pushed forward the flourishing development of technical innovation activities in the whole plant as well as bringing about a new atmosphere in both revolution and production.

Strictly Draw a Line of Distinction between the Two Different Contradictions, Implement Various Policies of the Party in An All-Round Manner

In the course of carrying out education in the basic line of the Party, the Party committee of Weifang Diesel Engine Manufacturing Plant organizes the broad masses of workers in the whole plant to study conscientiously this general policy of strictly drawing a line of distinction and correctly handling the contradictions between the enemy and ourselves as well as the contradictions among the people as required by the basic line. By means of the study, everybody is able to realize that this general policy of correctly dealing with the two different aspects of a contradiction is the basis and criterion for all concrete policies drawn up by our Party, and it is also our ideological guide to the correct implementation of various

concrete policies. In an enterprise, if such concrete policies as the cadre policy, the policy for intellectuals, and the policy of struggling against the enemies are not implemented, the failure would naturally affect the implementation of the general line and general policy of the Party. Because of the raising of the level of cognition, the cadres and the masses of the whole plant are able to attach importance more consciously to the implementation of various proletarian policies and pay attention to uniting with all the forces that can be united with.

When the Party committee of the plant was set up in the early part of the year, and the question of whether a cadre who had made mistakes should join the leading body of the Party committee or not, there was a divergence of views. Some were of the opinion that they should carry out an overall analysis on the historical background of this cadre, and although he had made mistakes, yet he had already mended his ways, and should be used boldly. Some would not agree to this view. At that time, the Party committee of the plant organized everybody to study seriously the general policy laid down by the basic line of the Party, studied the series of directives of Chairman Mao on the question of cadres, and the thinking of everybody was very quickly unified, and they were able to solve the problem. At present, the overwhelming majority of the cadres at the plant and workshop levels in this plant have all been assigned suitable work.

This plant also pays attention to implementing the policy for intellectuals. In the oil-pump workshop is a technician who had graduated from a university. For the past several years, by studying and working together with the workers, he has received tempering and made improvement in practice, is diligent and solid in work, and has been favorably commented upon by the workers. On the basis of his performance, the Party general branch of the workshop has arranged for him to be in charge of certain leadership work.

At the beginning, there were those who could not see things in the proper perspective and they thought that it was using intellectuals to lead the working class. In light of this condition, the Party branch organized the workers to study Chairman Mao's relevant theses on the policy for intellectuals, and enabled them to understand more deeply that not to strengthen education or carry out the reform of intellectuals is wrong. However, not to make use of them boldly when they should be used is also wrong. They must comprehensively understand and implement the policy of the Party for consolidating, educating and transforming the intellectuals.

Because they link up concrete policy together with general policy, they not only unified the idea of making arrangement for and using this technician, but also pushed forward the implementation of the policy for intellectuals in the whole plant. At present, the overwhelming majority of engineering and technical personnel of this plant have all been arranged in charge of technical work in the plant and workshops. Together with the workers, they are carrying out technical innovations in a big way. Since last year, they have realized more than 200 items of technical innovation and actively played their parts in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

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METAL ORE

Central China Province Increases Output of Metal Ores

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 5, 1972)

metal mining capacity is at an all time high in central china's hupeh province. the province produced 33 per cent more iron ore and 129 per cent more copper ore last year than in 1970. ore output has been rising month by month this year. this is due to the great efforts made by the people in response to chairman mao's call "develop the mining industry" by expanding existing mines and opening new enterprises.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have during the cultural revolution led cadres and people in studying chairman mao's relevant teachings. this fired enthusiasm in the masses to promote the mining industry. the provincial revolutionary committee has set up a special department to strengthen over-all planning and leadership of opening mines.

cadres and workers are striving to tap the production potential of existing mines in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the 80-year-old tayeh iron mine was expanded after liberation and its annual capacity is now up to 3.4 million tons. its ore output last year topped the designed capacity by 47 per cent thanks to technical innovations in blasting, transportation and maintenance of machinery.

most of the equipment, spare parts and raw materials the tayeh iron mine needed were supplied in the past by the state. then the mine touched off a campaign under the impetus of the maintenance workers to build small factories to produce spare parts and raw materials to meet its own needs. six small auxiliary plants producing steel, copper, sodium sulphide, plastic brakeshoes and quicklime were set up in four and a half months.

the tahungshan iron mine which was closed down on the order of the renegade liu shao-chi and his agents before the cultural revolution was restored to production. in an effort to raise capacity, the miners spent two months in 1971 cutting a tunnel 70 metres long and 15 metres wide. this involved more than 15,700 cubic metres of earth and stonework. the production capacity was raised by more than 30 per cent.

in the mass movement for technical innovations, the three-in-one groups formed by veteran workers, cadres and technical personnel have played an important role. the tayeh iron mine adopted 180 innovations last year. the three-in-one groups and the workers trial-manufactured a highly efficient water-proof dynamite after repeated experiments and raised the blasting efficiency. in the first eight months of last year, the mine did as much blasting work as in the whole of 1970. while making technical innovations, the workers, technical personnel and cadres persisted in the principle of running socialist enterprises frugally and economically. the workers of the houtzushan iron mine constructed the chutes themselves by making full use of the terrain without asking for state investment, and speeded up ore transportation.

the leadership of the province has given full support to the people's communes in opening mines to develop mining and metallurgy faster. tayeh county has many small open-cut mines with fine ore deposits. the county revolutionary committee encouraged the rural communes to open the small mines while maintaining agriculture as their main occupation.

more than 100 small mines in hupeh province have gone into production, supplying one million tons of fine iron ore annually. the luoszushan iron mine run by rural people's communes is a semi-mechanized mine with 400 workers and an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons. the mine is equipped with pneumatic drills, hoisting equipment, bulldozers, light rails and tubs.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Central China Hsien Develops Industry to Promote Agricultural Mechanization

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 5, 1972)

ocheng county in hupeh province has since 1969 expanded its power-irrigated area from 6,000 to 38,600 hectares and machine-ploughed area from 1,000 to 7,300 hectares.

this growth in farm mechanization is due to the county's rapid expansion of small industries during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

ocheng has done a good job of exploiting its rich coal and iron resources. under the leadership of the county party committee, cadres at all levels studied chairman mao's policy of developing national and local industries and building big and small enterprises simultaneously. this gave rise to a campaign in which the people relied on themselves to develop industries, supplemented by necessary state help. the county has since 1969 opened 16 small iron mines, 12 coal pits and built a small iron and steel plant. the county is now able to meet nearly half its needs for coal.

the county party committee sees to it that factory cadres have a clear understanding of chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as leading factor" and act accordingly. the bulk of the 3,500 tons of pig iron turned out in the first quarter of this year were used to make 300 pumps, crushers, mills and other farm machinery as well as 30,000 machine parts. apart from county-run factories, 41 communes and 287 production brigades have their own workshops or factories. in all they have turned out 4,600 pumps, threshers, flour mills, cotton gins and other machines.

industries have increased collective income. the communes and brigades have bought in recent years 320 tractors, 3,228 motors and other big farm implements. last year the county topped the target for per hectare grain output set in the national programme for agricultural development. output of cotton and oil-bearing crops also increased considerably.

MECHANIZED FISHING

East China Province Mechanizes Fishing Gear

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jul. 5, 1972)

mechanization of fishing equipment in east china's chekiang province helped increase catches six fold between 1949 and 1971. motorized fishing junks are now responsible for seventy per cent of the total annual catch.

state fishing enterprises and people's communes in the province are mechanizing fishing gear in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

ninetyfive per cent of the fishing people's communes have motorized junks, and some have basically mechanized or semi-mechanized fishing equipment. many have bought machines for hauling nets, automatic fish-detectors and other modern gear. in the choushan area, china's main fishing ground, all the motorized junks, thousands of them, are equipped with such gear, and fishing operations are directed by radio. the communes and production brigades have set up 52 fishing-gear workshops.

chekiang province faces the east china sea and has numerous islands and rich off-coast fishing grounds. the fishermen began to use motorized junks after they organized mutual-aid teams and producer cooperatives in the early years after liberation. rapid progress was made in mechanizing fishing equipment after the formation of the people's communes in 1958, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. more than 3,500 motorized junks were added between 1963 and 1971.

the nanfeng fishing production brigade is an example of mechanization by self-reliance. members of the brigades have raised output by setting out to the sea early in the season and increasing the casting and hauling of nets. this enabled the brigade to set aside 1.7 million yuan to buy fishing gear in the past few years. the brigade now has 18 motorized junks and has built a repair shop, a boat-building yard, a power station, a fishing-net workshop and processing mills, in addition to storehouses and a quay. it has bought 136 pieces of gear including diesel engines, generators, net-hauling equipment, and fish-detectors. its collective accumulation fund has reached three million yuan. many other communes and brigades have their own boat-repair yards. /

EXEMPLARY WORKER

How Chinese Lathe Turner Tends His Machine

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jul. 4, 1972)

Lathe turner Chen Chen-hai of a factory in Talien has been cited in Liaoning province for the good care he takes of his machine for the revolution.

The precision lathe which he has used for 20 years can do thread cutting of several hundred varieties, with an error of no more than one-seventieth of a hair's breadth. Under this care the machine maintains its high precision standard, without a single dent or spot of rust.

This is what the lathe turner said: "The capitalists in the old society used machines to exploit us workers. So we wanted to damage them. Now we are masters of the state and we should love our machines like the apple of our eye. They are state property and belong to the people."

Chen Chen-hai has processed several hundred thousand high-precision pieces in the past two decades, all up to standard on this lathe. Not a product needed re-polishing, and not a single accident occurred. The 26 working tools he has used are in good condition. He has not lost any or asked for new ones. He is still using the 20 cutting tools given him two decades ago.

What Chen Chen-hai has done is admired by great numbers of workers and technicians in the city who have come to see his lathe and how he takes care of it.

Throughout the past two decades, Chen Chen-hai has followed a strict maintenance system to keep the lathe in good working order at all times. He oils it every work shift, gives it thorough cleaning every week, and a check-up every month. Key parts like the lead screw, the guideway and the gear box are oiled three times a day. Every morning he arrives early to look things over, clean and oil the machine parts, and starts the machine at the right speed to warm it up. When he leaves, he cleans everything, turns every switch and handle into position and covers the machine carefully. When it rains and he is not on shift, he rushes to the workshop to see that everything is alright.

He notices minute details. He always remembers first to wipe clean and oil the lathe surface and guideway before moving over the tail stock. When working on pig iron objects, he never neglects to protect the guideway and other exposing parts from flying chips. When cooling fluid is used he adds a small plate underneath to catch it so that it does not carry iron chips into the rotary parts. He has also improved the chucks of the lathe.

Young apprentices trained by Chen Chen-hai have learned from his style of work and are as careful and hard working.

The diligence and frugality of Chen Chen-hai are considered a real contribution to building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

RIVER CONTROL

North China Province Makes Headway in Haiho River Control Projects

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jul. 4, 1972)

north china's hopei province completed the widening and dredging of the new chaopai river and the part of the new changwei river in the province, one month ahead of schedule. this is the target set for hopei for the period between october 1971 and june 1972 in the gigantic fight to bring the haiho river under control. the water courses dug came to 170 kilometres in all and the earthwork involved totalled 110 million cubic metres, 20 per cent more than the previous period. if the earth removed were used to make a dyke one metre high and one metre wide, it can circle the equator more than twice.

the haiho river system passes through over 70 per cent of hopei's total area. the new chaopai river is part of the northern haiho river system and the new changwei river belongs to the southern haiho river system. both used to be wide in the upper reaches and narrow at the outlets. ,water used to flood the plain in the high water season. completion of the two projects increased the discharging capacity nearly three times and made the new chaopai river flow into the sea through the new yungting river.

the river tamers vied to do the most difficult jobs and make things easier for others in line with chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and in the spirit of socialist cooperation. this ensured that the job was done well and quickly. four sections of the project in wenan county encountered a hard dense layer of soil which was 200 metres long, 150 metres wide and over two metres thick. the work went slowly. when other sections heard this, they sent people to help.

the changchou and hengshui areas very quickly finished draining more than 4 million cubic metres of water before the actual work of renovating the new changwei river started. this was made possible because, apart from aid by the communes and brigades along the river, manpower was deployed scientifically and each work section was eager to aid the others.

the river tamers of the tientsin area showed tenacity in work and the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue in digging a ten-kilometre long section of a water course through a low-lying reed-strewn marsh.

thanks to the full display of enthusiasm for socialism of the river tamers, work efficiency was raised by 11 per cent over the previous period.

COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Central China Hsien Sets Up Cooperative Medical Service

(NCNA-English Changsha, Jul. 4, 1972)

cooperative medical service reaches every poor and lower-middle peasant household in linwu county of central china's hunan province.

the county now has nearly four times as many medical workers and 13 times as many hospital beds as before the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966. this new kind of medical network embraces commune hospitals and production brigade clinics. spare-time health workers serve the peasants right in the villages.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", party organisations at various levels in the countryside have led the peasants in setting up cooperative medical service on a wide scale during the cultural revolution. the syste is based on voluntariness for mutual aid and supplemented by collective public welfare funds. in linwu county where this service was set up in 1969, each peasant who pays only one yuan annually is entitled to free medical care.

the county party committee has given every possible help to develop cooperative medical service. it arranged classes for commune and brigade cadres to study chairman mao's teachings on medical and health work. it helped professional medical workers sum up and popularize the advanced experience of a number of production brigades. the party organizations arouse the people to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical work in connection with local class struggle so as to make chairman mao's revolutionary line take deep roots in the masses.

the peasants welcome such medical service, by means of which the county was able to make surveys and treatment of common and recurring ailment in the locality, in line with chairman mao's principle "put prevention first". in the winter of 1970 alone, 200 medical workers and "barefoot doctors" (part-time rural medical workers who have received short-term training) toured all villages for this purpose.

linwu county puts emphasis on the mass line, self-reliance and hard work in developing the cooperative medical service. the "barefoot doctors", health workers and people gathered 337,000 kilogrammes of medicinal herbs in 1971 alone. in the past two years it has set up 138 herb gardens covering 200 hectares and grown diverse medicinal herbs. all twelve communes in the county have established pharmacies which make a total of 50 kinds of medical preparations and injections. the county has achieved self-sufficiency in common medicines and two-thirds of the production brigades have surplus funds for cooperative medical service. like other communes, shatien commune encourages the peasants to prevent and treat diseases with folk prescriptions and herbal medicine under the guidance of medical workers. as a result, the incidence of disease has dropped with each passing year. incidence in 1970 was 64 per cent lower than in 1969 and last year it again went down by 94 per cent.

the county has trained many medical workers who have socialist consciousness and vocational proficiency. they often study chairman mao's "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and other articles and serve the people in every possible way. short courses are run for "barefoot doctors". experienced doctors help the "barefoot doctors" improve their skill. all the county's 370 "barefoot doctors" are familiar with the new, quick method of acupuncture and can use herbal and western medicines to prevent and treat common and recurring ailments and some difficult cases.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, Jul. 4, 1972)

hsieh pang-chih, chinese ambassador to afghanistan, gave a film reception yesterday for afghan friends.

present on the occasion were abdul hadi dawi, president of the house of elders, haji aminullah, deputy minister of court, mohammed khalid roashan, deputy minister of information and culture, other high-ranking officials of various departments of the afghan government, prominent social figures and the players of the afghan table tennis delegation who had attended the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the colour documentary "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown at the reception and was warmly received by the afghan friends.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu and Premier Chou En-lai Greet 10th Anniversary of Algeria's Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, sent a message today to houari boumedienne, chairman of the council of revolution and premier of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria, warmly greeting the 10th anniversary of the independence of algeria. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency houari boumedienne,
chairman of the council of revolution and premier of
the government of the democratic people's republic
of algeria,

algiers

on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of algeria, we, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to

your excellency and to the government and people of algeria.

the independence of algeria is the result of the protracted armed struggle waged by her people and a brilliant example for the national liberation movements in africa. since independence, the algerian government and people have achieved continuous new successes in opposing imperialism, colonialism and big power hegemony, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. we sincerely wish the algerian government and people still greater victories on the road of advance of independence under the leadership of your excellency the chairman.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and algeria further develop and grow stronger. may the militant friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples remain evergreen.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china
july 4, 1972

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Arrives in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 3, 1972)

a government and military delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here by air this morning to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria and pay a friendly visit to this country at the invitation of the algerian government and the algerian people's national army.

leader of the delegation is li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, deputy leaders are kang lin, deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria (already in algeria).

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by abdelsalam balaed, algerian minister of industry and power and responsible member of the party organization of the national liberation front, major belloucif, director of the department of personnel of the ministry of national defence, and other algerian officials and officers.

it was also greeted on the occasion by albanian minister of education and culture, thoma deliana, who is leading the albanian government delegation here to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria on invitation.

present also were diplomatic envoys here including albanian ambassador riza taushani, ambassador of the

democratic people's republic of korea o yong jin, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam van ba kiem, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam vo nhu le, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo prasper mtiaka.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were lin chung, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to algeria, yang kin-keh, member of the delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy, other chinese diplomatic envoys and hsu ya-min, chinese youth representative, who has come here to attend the anniversary celebrations.

guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation in the lounge for distinguished guests.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Delegation Leaves Belgium for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang wen-lin as leader and chen mu as deputy leader left brussels by air yesterday morning for home after concluding a friendly visit to belgium, according to a report from brussels.

present at the airport to see the chinese delegation off were r. venneman, vice-director general of the belgian office of foreign trade, monfies, inspector general of the belgian office of foreign trade, charles roger, president, and relecom, secretary general of the economic commission of the belgium-china association, and other personages from the industrial and commercial circles.

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi and commercial counsellor yen ju-tai of the chinese embassy were also at the airport.

on the evening of july 3, li lien-pi gave a luncheon on the visit of the chinese delegation. present at the luncheon were edouard grandry, secretary general, and other officials of the belgian foreign ministry, r. venneman, vice-director general of the belgian office of foreign trade, rene dekkers, chairman, and other officials of the belgium-china association, representatives from the industrial and commercial circles, and other prominent personages.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

the five-member medical delegation from burma wound up a visit here and left by train yesterday for a tour of southern china before going home.

while in peking, the delegation visited hospitals, medical colleges, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations and people from peking medical circles, chu chao, ku hsiu-po, yu hui-yuan and cheng shu-hsi.

u myo aung, first secretary, and lieutenant colonel thet we, military attache, of the burmese embassy in peking, were present.

the delegation gave a reciprocal banquet before leaving peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Calls on Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 4, 1972)

all the members of the chinese government and military delegation to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria this afternoon called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, who is now on a friendly official visit here.

the head of the chinese delegation is li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and the deputy heads are kang lin, deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and lin chung, chinese ambassador to algeria.

present on the occasion were thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the r.g.n.u.c., and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state.

samdech norodom sihanouk had a cordial and friendly talk with the members of the chinese government and military delegation.

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 3, 1972)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung and his wife this afternoon called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk who were on a friendly official visit to algeria.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia who accompanied samdech sihanouk on the visit, was present on the occasion. present also were sarin chhak, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c., thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister in charge of coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation of the r.g.n.u.c., and sngoun chen, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to algeria.

the meeting, which took place at the guest house here, proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Leaves Luta for Visit to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Luta, Jul. 4, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, concluded her visit to liaoning province and left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to shanghai in the company of premier chou en-lai.

leaving on board the same plane were members of prime minister bandaranaike's party, including v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala, s.k. chandrasekera, c. rajapakse; and anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister.

leaving on board the same plane were also r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ambassador of the republic of sri lanka to china, and mrs. karannagoda, and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in china.

present at the airport to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off were chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife wang hsuan-mei; liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee; yin tsan-chen,

secretary-general of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee; leading members of the luta municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in luta tung chien, feng ta, wei fu-hai, tsao kuo-chen, tu po, wen shu-chen, ho chien and yang kuo-hsi; and leading members of provincial and municipal departments concerned, including wang wen-kuei, tien lin-hsun, shen ping-yu and wang ping-shih.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and sri lanka. when prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike arrived, the airport resounded with the playing of drums and gongs and cheering. several thousand people waved national flags of china and sri lanka and flowers. they shouted: "a warm send-off to prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation"

also accompanying the distinguished guests to shanghai were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying, leading members of departments under the foreign ministry han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen, and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

anura bandaranaike, son of the sri lanka prime minister, and other distinguished guests this morning visited the talien engineering institute and was warmly received by the teachers and students. they were accompanied on the visit by liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 4, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, arrived here by special plane from luta this afternoon in the company of chinese premier chou en-lai.

she was given a rousing welcome at the airport by wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, and several thousand local people.

arriving with the prime minister were members of her party v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala, s.k. chandrasekera and c. rajapakse; anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister; r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china, and his wife; and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking.

also accompanying the sri lanka guests to shanghai were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying, leading members of departments under the foreign ministry

han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen, and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

shanghai on the coast of the east china sea was today permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and sri lanka. hungchiao airport flew the national flags of sri lanka and china. big streamers across the tarmac read: "a warm welcome to prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike exclamation" "firm support to the sri lanka people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation"

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and the other distinguished guests stepped down from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs and cheering at 17:55. wang hung-wen, ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin and others went forward to warmly shake the hands of the guests. a child presented prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike with a bouquet.

accompanied by chou en-lai and wang hung-wen, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike drove in an open car round the airport to meet the welcoming crowd. in a scene of jubilation, people played drums and gongs or waved national flags of china and sri lanka, flowers and multi-coloured streamers. they shouted slogans of welcome. militiawomen raised their guns to salute the distinguished guest from sri lanka. youngsters in their holiday best performed dances. all this was an expression of the shanghai people's sincere friendship for the sri lanka people. prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport to greet the sri lanka prime minister were leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, including tu piao, wu chan-kuei, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, huang chin-hai, wei ming, chang chen-ya and liu hsiang-hsien.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Honored at Shanghai Banquet

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 4, 1972)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka.

among the guests at the banquet were members of the prime minister's party; anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister; sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife; and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in china.

chinese premier chou en-lai attended the banquet.

also present were wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee; and

han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen, leading members of departments under the foreign ministry; and chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife kuo feng.

the national flags of sri lanka and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. wang hung-wen and prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and sri lanka.

wang hung-wen said: prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike has come to shanghai for an official visit, in the company of premier chou en-lai, and has brought to the people of shanghai the profound friendship of the people of sri lanka.

he added: the people of shanghai still remember how prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike visited shanghai in january, 1963 and gave us great encouragement and a deep impression. we are convinced that prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike's current visit to china will surely further strengthen the friendly relations of co-operation between our two countries and the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries. we ask your excellency the prime minister and other distinguished guests from sri lanka to bring back to the people of sri lanka the sincere friendship and cordial regards of the people of shanghai.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike said: when we are leaving china for sri lanka, i must say that i have been greatly impressed by what i have been able to see in the short stay in your country the development that is going on and the vast strides that you have made to improve your economy. we have found that our stay in china is very useful and valuable.

she added: wherever we went we have been overwhelmed by hospitality and cordiality. this shows that the people of china value our friendship and cordiality. tomorrow i'm leaving your country. i'll leave your country with great memories of my stay here. i'll take with me the good wishes of your people.

she said: i have no doubt that my visit to your great country has strengthened the friendship that exists between the people of china and sri lanka.

both speeches drew warm applause.

also present at the banquet were leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including tu piao, wu chan-kuei, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, huang chin-hai, wei ming, chang chen-ya and liu hsiang-hsien.

Premier Chou En-lai, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Sign Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 5, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, signed a joint communique here today.

attending the signing ceremony on the sri lanka side were prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike's party: v.l.b. mendis, director-general of the ministry of defence and external affairs, dr. mackie ratwatte, private secretary to the prime minister, j. dhanapala, assistant secretary of the ministry of defence and external affairs, and c. rajapakse, representative of the broadcasting corporation; sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda and his wife, n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking; and anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister.

attending on the chinese side were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chien cheng-ying, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; wang hung-wen and ma tien-shui, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife; han hsu, director of the protocol department, yen cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the foreign ministry; and staff members tang yen-wen, chang han-chih, chen yi-mi and shen jo-yun.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 5, 1972)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, wound up her successful state visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

leaving shanghai for home on the same plane were members of the prime minister's party v.l.b. mendis, dr. mackie ratwatte, j. dhanapala and s.k. chandrasekera; and anura bandaranaike, son of the prime minister.

chinese premier chou en-lai was present at the airport to see the distinguished sri lanka guests off.

present at the airport were: wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, chou chun-lin, yang fu-chen, liu yao-tsung and chou li-chin; and

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of water conservancy and power chien cheng-ying, chinese ambassador to sri lanka ma tzu-ching and his wife, and leading members of departments under the foreign ministry han hsu, yeh cheng-chang and wang chen.

on hand were also sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.s.i. karannagoda and his wife, counsellor of the sri lanka embassy in peking n. balasubramaniam, and representative of the broadcasting corporation c. rajapakse.

the national flags of china and sri lanka flew on top of a ring of red banners at shanghai's hungchiao airport. filled with friendly feelings for the sri lanka people, thousands of shanghai people were present to give the distinguished sri lanka guests a warm send-off. they praised prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike's visit to china as a new contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship between the people of china and sri lanka and to enhancing the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike, accompanied by chou en-lai and wang hung-wen, drove in an open car around the airport infield to say goodbye to the well-wishers. warm cheers rose above the sound of drums and cymbals. people waved flowers and colourful scarves and shouted: "a warm send-off to the distinguished guests from sri lanka exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and sri lanka exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

before boarding the plane, prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike cordially shook hands with chou en-lai and wang hung-wen. a girl presented her with a bouquet. on top of the ramp, the prime minister waved to the crowd in farewell. the airport was a scene of jubilation, alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and sri lanka.

also present at the airport were leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and of the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai, including tu piao, wu chan-kuei, chang yi-ai, feng kuo-chu, huang tao, huang chin-hai, wei ming, chang chen-ya and liu hsiang-hsien.

earlier today anura bandaranaike and other guests visited the shanghai tractor plant and the malu people's commune and were given a warm welcome by the workers and commune members.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean National Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 5, 1972)

the chilean national football team led by benedicto basly, deputy administrative director of the directorate of sports of the state of chile, concluded its friendly visit to china and left kwangchow by train today.

the team arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on july 3. it played a friendly match with the kwangtung team yesterday and was warmly applauded by tens of thousands of spectators.

chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, watched the match and met team leader benedicto basly and the players.

the chilean guests were entertained at a banquet yesterday evening given by the provincial physical culture and sports commission. while in kwangchow, members of the football team visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926, and other places.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Professor Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

professor johannes humlum of aarhus university of denmark, and mrs. humlum left here for home by train yesterday after making a study of water conservancy works in china.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including liu ai-jan and sun kuo-lu.

before they left peking, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power chang pin met with them and entertained them at a dinner.

professor and mrs. humlum had visited tientsin, tsinan, hangchow, shanghai, kwangchow, changsha and yenan.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to GDR Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Berlin, Jul. 4, 1972)

peng kuang-wei, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the german democratic republic, presented his credentials here yesterday to walter ulbricht, chairman of the state council of the german democratic republic.

present on the occasion were peter florin, state secretary of the g.d.r. foreign ministry, heinz eichler, secretary of the state council, and others.

ambassador peng kuang-wei was accompanied by all members of the chinese embassy's diplomatic staff.

chairman walter ulbricht and the chinese ambassador had a friendly talk.

ambassador peng kuang-wei arrived here on june 26. he was received by otto winzer, g.d.r. foreign minister, on june 29.

FOREIGN ENVOYS

Foreign Diplomatic Envoys Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china gave a banquet here this evening for the tour of loyang, sian and tachai this spring arranged by the chinese foreign ministry for the diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials and their wives.

attending the banquet were foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, ho ying and fu hao, assistant minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, and leading members of departments under the chinese foreign ministry, including hsu han-ping, wang hao and chiao ling.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua spoke at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the daily growth of friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Chinese Vice Foreign Trade Minister Meets Jamaica Exploratory Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the jamaica exploratory trade mission led by s. carlton m. alexander, former president of the jamaica chamber of commerce.

after the meeting, li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, gave a banquet in honour of the jamaica friends. vice-minister chou hua-min attended.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe of China Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china left here by train this evening for a performance tour of japan at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. leader of the troupe is sun ping-hua and deputy leaders are tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan.

the troupe will perform for the japanese people the modern revolutionary dance dramas the "white-haired girl" and the "red detachment of women" and the piano concerto the "yellow river".

seeing the troupe off at the railway station were wu teh, head, and liu hsien-chuan, deputy head, of the cultural group under the state council; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned shih shao-hua, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, wu yin-hsien, hao liang, liu ching-tang, chang ying-wu, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-lin, liao ke-yuan and wang liang-chih, and several hundred literary and art workers and other people in the chinese capital.

present were also ichinei sugiyama and his wife, eiichi himeno and other japanese friends in peking.

Japanese Commentator Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 4, 1972)

japanese commentator udai fujishima left here for home today after a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

he had visited peking, changchun, shenyang, fushun, anshan, yenan, sian and linhsien county in honan province.

upon his departure from peking, he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the host and other chinese organizations, including chen kang, pan fei and li fu-ten.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Visits Peking Factories

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front with nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, as its leader and thao mun, member of the central committee of the front, as its deputy leader, visited factories in peking in the past few days and were warmly received by the chinese workers. the delegation was accompanied on the visits respectively by shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the chinese people's liberation army.

when the lao comrades-in-arms arrived at the peking timber mill yesterday afternoon they were given an enthusiastic welcome by the workers, who, filled with comradeship for the lao people, beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets.

on behalf of all the workers and staff, leading members of the mill chang ai-min and chou lin-hui thanked the lao patriotic front delegation for bringing to them the happy news of the lao people's victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation as well as the fraternal feelings of the lao people for the chinese people.

the lao comrades-in-arms visited the plywood, polished board and furniture workshops and a products exhibition room. delegation leader nouhak phoumsavan talked cordially with workers and congratulated them on their progress in production. the workers reciprocated by shouting: "learn from the lao people exclamation salute to the lao people exclamation"

the delegation visited some other factories on july 2 and 4 and was accorded a warm welcome by the leading members and workers there.

Lao Patriotic Front Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the lao patriotic front with nouhak phoumsavan, member of the standing committee of the central committee of the front, as its leader and thao mun, member of the central committee of the front, as its deputy leader, left here for the soviet union by air today.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hsin-ting, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; fu hao, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of departments concerned shen chien and yuan hua-ping.

present were also general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking;

nguyen tien, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking.

vasily sergeevich tolstikov, ambassador of the soviet union to china, was also present.

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Mintoff Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

dominic mintoff, prime minister of malta, received liu pu, the first chinese ambassador to malta, and had a warm and friendly talk with him yesterday.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

mohamed karim lamrani, prime minister of the kingdom of morocco, received chinese ambassador chang wei-lieh in rabat yesterday, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a rabat report.

TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Singapore, New Zealand, Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation flew off here this morning on friendly visits to singapore, new zealand and australia. leader of the delegation is chen yuan-kao, and deputy leaders are cheng chi-hung and wang chuan-yao.

the delegation is composed of coaches chou lan-sun (playing) and yang kuo-teng, men players chao kuo-cheng, chou chih-chun, lu ping-yung, wang yung-liang, ou chan-lien and chen chin-tang, women players li ho-nan, chang tsui-chin, yu chin-chia and cheng yu-shan, and staff members and accompanying reporters.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments, including yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, wang tung, lu wei-chao, ma chia-chun, sung chung, hou hsien-tang, huang shih-ching, kuo lei, tsou po-hsien, chien ta-yung and wei chun-lin, as well as chinese table tennis coaches and players.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Ho Ying Meets Turkish Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying today met ilhan yigitbasioglu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of turkey in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to UN Human Environment Conference Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 4, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china to the united nations conference on human environment returned here by air this evening. delegation leader is tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and deputy leader is ku ming, vice-minister of the state planning commission.

after the conference, the delegation paid a visit to sweden at the invitation of swedish government departments concerned.

meeting the delegation at peking airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned yu chiu-li, fu hao, kang shih-en, hsu chin-chiang, yen chun, lin tse-sheng, hsieh hsin-ho, yang shou-shan, an chih-yuan, chin hsi-ying, kan ning, shu feng, li chung-liang, cheng pin, chin feng-chu, wu cheng-kai, chou shao-tang, yang chun-mao, miao chang-ching and chu ching-tung, as well as over 100 staff members from the departments concerned.

CHINA AND US

US House Leaders Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jul. 5, 1972)

hale boggs, democratic leader of the u.s. house of representatives, and mrs. boggs, and gerald ford, republican house leader, and mrs. ford, and their party left here for home by train today at the end of a visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general, and shao yun-sheng, council member, of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; kao chao-lan, professor of chungsnan university; and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including hu hung-fan, tsu kuo-chen and cheng chien.

the u.s. guests arrived in kwangchow on the morning of july 3 after touring peking, shenyang and anshan. they were honoured at a banquet given that evening by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

while in kwangchow, the american guests visited a factory, a school and a children's palace and went sightseeing in the city. hale boggs and mrs. boggs, and gerald ford and mrs. ford gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE COUNTRY

Correctly Knowing the World and Changing It

by

CCP Committee of Hengshui District, Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 5, 1972)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "In the present epoch of the development of society, the responsibility of correctly knowing and changing the world is placed by history upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its party." To shoulder this great responsibility we must read and study seriously, firmly uphold the principle of practice first, ceaselessly rid ourselves of idealist spirit and increase our ability to distinguish false Marxism from true Marxism. This is the only way to lead the broad masses of people to know and change the world correctly and advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Correct Knowledge Comes from Practice

Does man's knowledge of objective things proceed from matter to sensation and idea or from idea and sensation to matter? This is the difference between the materialist line of knowledge and the idealist line of knowledge which are fundamentally opposed to each other.

To uphold the materialist theory of reflection, we must admit that knowledge comes from practice and manage affairs by proceeding from objective reality. Idealist transcendentalism, however, holds that knowledge may be divorced from practice and we may think out problems and manage affairs by subjective imagination. The struggle between the two lines of knowledge always runs through the entire course of man's knowledge of objective things. It was through the practice of struggle that we gradually got to know and change the situation in Hengshui District.

Our district is located in Heilungkang Valley where the land is low lying the soil infertile. It has always been plagued by spring drought and autumn flooding and food grain output was very low. After the liberation, production was developed to a certain degree under the correct leadership of the Party. However, owing to the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the situation of low productivity could not be changed thoroughly. Later, the storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution shattered the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and promoted to a high degree the people's socialist initiative. We resolved to use Tachai as our example and "learn from Tachai and change poor Hengshui." But some comrades thought Hengshui was a place plagued by "drought, flood, salinity and alkalinity; and it is difficult to get rid of the poverty and backwardness."

Great teacher Lenin pointed out: "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary and basic viewpoint of the theory of knowledge." Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone." But how should we correctly know and change Hengshui? To find the correct answer, we had to uphold firmly the materialist theory of reflection and go deep into practice to conduct investigation and study.

Thus we organized all our members and sent them to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to ask the masses to teach us and learn in the course of struggle. In this way, changes of new and old examples served as a vivid lesson in line education.

Nanwangchuang Production Brigade, Anp'ing hsien, which great leader Chairman Mao called the "direction for the 500 million peasants," was a place noted for its "frequent windstorms, sandstorms and drought." During the past decade or so the heroic poor peasants of Sanhu, working under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line with the cadres and masses of the entire production brigade, persevering in the socialist direction and in the struggle between the two classes and two lines, and practicing self-reliance and arduous struggle, contained the sand by forming forests, leveled the ground and drilled wells. In this way they turned 3,000 mow of undulating sandy land into high-yield fields capable of producing bumper harvests regardless of drought or flood.

The practice of struggle posed a very acute question for us: If Nanwangchuang could be changed, why could other places not be changed as well? Vivid facts shattered the idealist concept of "unchangeability" that prevailed in Hengshui District.

Why does the same thing produce two different conclusions? The fundamental answer lies in which line of knowledge we uphold. Dialectical materialism holds that all things in the world are developing and changing and all contradictions change themselves into their opposite under certain conditions. "Poverty" is relative but "change" is absolute. Although drought, flood and alkalinity cause damage, the laws governing them

can be known. Poverty and unfavorable conditions present difficulties to our endeavor to change the situation and appear to be a bad thing. However, bad things can be turned into good things. When we are poor we think of change. Poverty can also stimulate our revolutionary fighting spirit of changing nature and temper our spirit of arduous struggle. In the meantime, backwardness does not mean backwardness of the masses. It means the leadership lags behind the masses and knowledge lags behind practice.

Study made everybody realize that Hengshui could be changed as long as we fully developed man's subjective initiative and actively do a good job in the revolutionary work of transformation.

Grasping the Laws as a Guide to Practice

Great teacher Lenin pointed out: "Materialism is recognition of the objective laws of nature and their near correct reflection in people's minds." We realize that nature is materialistic and matter is in motion. In the meantime, the motion is governed by laws and these laws can be known. If we do not recognize this we shall fall into idealist agnosticism.

Law means the essential relation between objective things. All objective things are related to one another and change into one another according to some law. To know and grasp these laws, we must find out the nature of things through complicated phenomena. In the struggle of knowing and changing the situation of low productivity in Hengshui, we got to know and grasp gradually the laws governing drought, flood, alkalinity and other natural disasters through each practice and each individual phenomenon.

Natural conditions in our district are complex. Generally speaking, rain and snow are scarce in spring and winter but abundant in summer and autumn. As a result, drought and floods often occur. In the meantime, as there are many rivers whose flow is often impeded, low land often accumulates water and a great proportion of the land is alkalinized. As the terrain and conditions are different in different hsien, some localities are plagued mainly by drought while others mainly by flooding. Some places however, plagued by both drought and flooding.

Now what is the principal contradiction and what should be grasped to change Hengshui and thoroughly eliminate drought, flood and alkalinity? In the past some people thought that if we fought drought we would fail to control floods and if we succeeded in controlling floods we would fail in our fight against drought. They said: "Drought, flood and alkalinity are difficult to grasp; we should fight whatever comes along." This way of separating phenomena from their nature and failure to see the mutual relation between such natural disasters as drought, flood and alkalinity were in reality a reflection of idealist agnosticism in the heads of the people.

As seen from the phenomena of drought, floods and alkalinity, the situation in our district appeared to be complex, but actually there were internal relations between the three which could be grasped. Chairman Mao taught us: "All dialectical movements in the objective world can sooner or later be reflected in man's knowledge." In the world there are things that are not yet known, but there is nothing which cannot be known. As long as we go deep among the masses, conduct investigation and study, and persevere in practice, we shall be able to find out the internal relationship between drought, flood and alkalinity and the way to eliminate them thoroughly.

We seriously studied Chairman Mao's instructions of "The Haiho River must be brought under permanent control," and went deep into more than a hundred production brigades in several dozen communes in the 11 hsien of the district to consult the basic level cadres, ask the broad masses of people to teach us and conduct extensive and penetrating investigations and study.

After grasping large quantities of perceptual data and conducting discussions and studies on them, we realized that the internal relationship between drought, flood and alkalinity was focused on one thing, i.e., "water": To fight drought we would need water, to eliminate flood we would have to control water and alkalinity came and went with water. When water was handled differently, drought, flood and alkalinity would change themselves into one another. For example: In some hsien the people paid attention only to irrigation without paying attention to draining. As a result, water accumulated for long periods of time after a flood and brought alkalinity to the soil. In some hsien the people paid attention only to drainage without paying attention to irrigation. As a result, when it did not rain they failed to obtain water for irrigation and thus it became impossible to guarantee the harvest. Consequently, grasping "water" was the key to bringing drought, flood and alkalinity under permanent control.

In grasping the problem of "water," our district learned a profound lesson. In the past swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of water control in which they disregarded objective laws, negated the internal relations of things and gave blind commands. When there was drought, they carried out "storage without draining" and destroyed water drainage systems. Then, when flooding continued for two years, they carried out "draining without irrigation" and irrigation systems were neglected. Thus, under this revisionist line, neither drought nor flood could be brought under control. On the contrary, the disastrous conditions in some of the localities went from bad to worse. For instance, in one of the reservoirs in Hengshui, as a result of their policy of storing without drainage and of storing water above the critical line, soil in the surrounding 70,000 or 80,000 mow of land became seriously alkaline.

Facts taught us a lesson and enabled us to realize further that storage and drainage, drainage and irrigation were all dialectically unified. There was no such thing as absolute storage or absolute draining, nor was there such a thing as absolute irrigation. "Storage without

draining will bring about flood and alkalinity. Draining without irrigation cannot control drought." In storage, draining and irrigation we must obey the basic requirement of promoting the favorable, eliminating the harmful, and bringing drought, flood and alkalinity under permanent control; correctly handle the dialectical relation between drought, flood and alkalinity according to the characteristics of different areas; combine draining, irrigating and alkali eliminating operations; make all-round planning and control in a comprehensive way.

On this basis, in the practice of changing the situation of low productivity in Hengshui, we concentrated our efforts on "water" to solve problems concerning the relationship between storage and draining, that between draining and irrigation and that between surface water and subterranean water according to the unified planning for the entire province. Under the concern by the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman Mao, our district worked together with the people in the province during the past few years to bring Haiho River under control. We dredged five main rivers and 60 large draining ditches, and built coordinated irrigation and draining projects in a big way. In this way we greatly increased our capacity for drought fighting and flood draining. In Fuyang for instance, the flood draining capacity of the new river was 26 times that of the old river. This basically eliminated the menace of flood from more than nine million mow of land in the district.

As we grasped draining, we also grasped irrigation. In addition to making use of surface water, we also mobilized the masses to develop subterranean water vigorously. Now a total of more than 19,000 deep mechanical wells of various kinds have been drilled, which increased the area of well-irrigated land to more than two million mow. If we add the area of land irrigated by surface water, every person will have one mow of irrigated field.

As large numbers of draining and irrigating projects were built, great results were achieved in the reforming of saline and alkaline fields: The area of saline and alkaline land in the district has been reduced from 2,700,000-odd mow to 1,200,000-odd mow.

What caused such marked changes in the natural conditions in our district was our use of dialectical materialist theory of knowledge in our struggle to transform nature and continuously to make perceptual knowledge of drought, flood and alkalinity rise to the level of rational knowledge and our incessant practice of grasping the internal relations between drought, flood and alkalinity through phenomenal knowledge.

Practicing by Relying Upon the Masses

Great teacher Marx pointed out: "Historical activities are the business of the masses." Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "People, and the people alone, are the motive force which makes world history." The masses of people are an essential part of practice as well as essential part of knowledge. We must rely upon the practice of the masses to know the world correctly and change it.

In 1968, our district was hit by the severest drought in 60 years. In order to bring drought under permanent control, we made full use of surface water and at the same time resolved to develop subterranean water energetically so as to provide water for irrigation. However, water in medium deep and shallow layers in most of the hsien and communes in our district was either bitter or salty. A foreign "expert" declared that this area was a "water-short area" "unsuitable for well drilling."

Now, was Hengshui a "water-short area"? We could obtain the correct answer only from the practice of the masses. Thus we left the office and went deep into the first line. Several principal leading members went to six production brigades in different areas to conduct investigation and study. They practiced and summed up experience together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Finally they shattered the superstition of "water-short area" and opened up a road for drilling deep wells to fight drought and reap bumper harvests.

Hanchuang production brigade in Ch'i hsien is a typical example: The poor and lower-middle peasants in this production brigade began drilling wells from 1957 in order to bring drought under permanent control. They built more than 30 brick wells and a large well. But as a result of the bitterness and salinity of the water, it could not be used for irrigation. Later the great proletarian cultural revolution liberated people's thinking. They followed Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge," struggled arduously and practiced repeatedly. When there was no fresh water in shallow layers, they dug deeper. When 100 meters was not deep enough, they dug 200 meters. Finally they successfully dug three wells with fresh water and turned more than 700-odd mow of land into superior fields which would produce a bumper harvest during a year of severe drought.

Objective facts made us realize profoundly that to persevere in dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, we must firmly establish the materialist conception of history and seriously uphold the mass line which Chairman Mao always advocated. The Party's mass line vividly embodies the dialectic materialist theory of knowledge: No part of the process of practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge can be divorced from the masses. The only way to acquire even a minimum knowledge and understand truth ceaselessly is to respect the masses and practice by relying upon the masses.

The broad masses of people have unlimited creativeness. Wisdom and strength come from the masses. To implement the Party's mass line and practice by relying upon the masses, we must first trust the masses, because we can rely upon the masses to furnish us ways to get things done only when we trust that the masses have wisdom and strength. It is easy to say such truths but by no means easy to take cognizance of and practice them truly; we must go through some struggles before we can do so.

At the beginning of our endeavor to build water conservation projects in our district centered around the drilling of deep wells, we met one

difficulty after another because we did not have sufficient capital, did not have drilling machines, did not have the know-how, and lacked other necessary materials. Under such circumstances, some people looked upward and stretched their hands outward asking for drilling machines and capital. They said: "Hengshui is poor, without money from the state;we have no way to build water conservation projects."

Now are we to work or to wait? Are we to rely upon the state or to carry on through self-reliance? We repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and organized the broad masses of cadres and people to learn from advanced units with close reference to the reality of the struggle between the two lines.

Before the cultural revolution, Ch'i hsien depended solely upon state funds for its development, but they succeeded in drilling only four mechanical wells. During the cultural revolution, the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the hsien energetically repudiated the revisionist preposterous theory of "the people farm and the state furnishes the money" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, established the idea of drilling wells for the sake of revolution, and practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle. In this way they drilled 679 deep mechanical wells.

The fact that two different ideologies and two different lines produced two different results gave people a profound education. They said: "When we practice self-reliance we achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results; but when we wait for aid from outside we end up with smaller, slower, inferior and uneconomical results." To implement the guideline of self-reliance, we went deep into various fronts to conduct investigation and study, learned from the masses, eliminated idealist ideas from ourselves, captured the initiative of leadership over revolution and production, and ceaselessly led the masses to advance forward. When we did not have drilling machines, we used our hands; when we did not have the technical know-how, we learned as we worked. When we did not have sufficient materials, we look for them ourselves. Finally we overcame the difficulties one after another. A small metal workshop in Hengshui hsien turned out batches of drilling machines and the agricultural implements repair and assembly works turned our diesel engines. Some factories and communes in other hsien also successfully turned out other well drilling equipment such as mud pumps, air compressors and cement pipes.

Revolutionary practice once again educated us profoundly: To truly trust the masses and rely upon the masses, we must look downward and honestly learn from them. If we only give lip service to trusting the masses and relying upon the masses without putting them into action, we shall in fact be violating the truth of "practice first" and shall fail to exercise correct leadership.

* * *

OUTSTANDING POLITICAL COMMISSAR

Persevere in Study, Perseveringly Make Revolution

- Story of Chiang Hsiao-lien, political commissar of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Canton Command

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 5, 1972)

Political commissar of a certain artillery regiment under the PLA Canton Command, Chiang Hsiao-lien (江孝连) perseveres in studying works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, perseveringly integrates theory with reality and continuously raises his level of mastery of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. He grows up quickly. Ever since he was a squad leader, he has been working hard to cultivate the habit of study. For the past decade and more, in dogged perseverance, he has studied some works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Now he has been elected a member of the Party committee of the PLA Canton Command and has assumed leadership over this regiment. In summing up what he has learned in the course of study, he says: "To persevere in study is also to persevere in the revolution. Only by conscientiously studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought can we persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Our Struggle Needs Marxism

Chiang Hsiao-lien says: "It is the class struggle which forces me to study the revolutionary theories."

It was in 1957 when the struggle against the rightist was fiercely under way. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers all over the country wrathfully denounced the crimes of the bourgeois Rightists in opposing the Party and socialism. Chiang Hsiao-lien was then a squad leader. He felt deeply indignant against the Rightists' reactionary fallacies of "cooperation has put things in a mess" and "the present is worse than the past."

At a company-wide denunciation meeting, he was the first to mount the rostrum and make a speech. He said: "In the old society, the eight members of my family had to flee famine and went begging. Some of them died or were sold to other people, and only four of them survived. After the liberation, our family was allotted 6 mow of land. Later, we joined the mutual-aid group and the cooperative and began gradually to lead a better life. Socialism is so very fine. The Rightists are just talking nonsense!"

At that time, he could only use his personal experience to refute Rightist statements, but he did not talk much about the essence of this acute class struggle and did not know how to denounce the Rightist statements politically, ideologically and theoretically.

At the time, he anxiously called on the political instructor. The political instructor said to him: "After I joined the Army, the old commanding officer often told me that in making revolution we should not rely on muscular efforts alone but also take revolutionary theories as a weapon." The next day, Chiang Hsiao-lien went to the regiment's library and borrowed some books, including "The Communist Manifesto," "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" and "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship." After that, he made use of spare moments during training and while doing non-combat tasks to read these books in real earnest.

Chiang Hsiao-lien joined the army in 1955. Before that, he had studied for only four and a half years in primary school. He met with many difficulties in the course of study. But he had dogged perseverance. If he could not understand the meaning after reading the passage once, he would read it time and again and modestly learn from other people. Eventually, within not too long a period of time, he finished reading the several books in hand.

In 1959 when the whole Party criticized the crimes of P'eng Te-huai anti-Party clique, Chiang Hsiao-lien who had been doing private study for the past two years showed a marked improvement as compared with what he did during the anti-Rightist struggle of 1957. In order to criticize the fallacies of the Rightist opportunists who disparaged the three red banners, he conscientiously studied the precepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on classes and class struggle, on the relationship between productive forces and production, on the economic base and the superstructure and on the correct handling of the mass movement, bravely plunged himself into the great struggle in defense of the Party's three red banners, and played the fighting role of a Communist in defending the Party's line. Not long after that, he was rated a model in the regiment-wide study of revolutionary theories.

After going through these two acute and complex class struggle and line struggle, Chiang Hsiao-lien thought Chairman Mao's directive "Our struggle needs Marxism" was especially significant to him. After that, he read and studied more consciously.

Chiang Hsiao-lien has lived long in the company where work is very busy and it is difficult for him to spare some time for reading. He had to resort to the method of "squeeze out" time. He would never let loose even the shortest spare moment. He often said: "If there are not the minutes and seconds, there will not be the years and months." He once led an army unit to carry out field camping in a mountain area. In daytime, he got together with the fighters, climbing mountains and wading across rivers. At night, he persevered in study by the light of a small lamp. The cold wind was roaring outside the camp and the light in the camp flickered in the wind. He used his raincoat to keep off the wind and kept on reading. When the time came for sleep, the messenger saw that Chiang was still reading and said to him: "You have been working hard for a whole day. Please go to bed now." Chiang replied: "We need Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for doing revolutionary work. We cannot do without studying." Thus saying, he concentrated himself on study again.

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, Chairman Mao issued a great call, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Chiang Hsiao-lien read and studied all the more diligently. In order to criticize the idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, he conscientiously studied such brilliant articles as "Anti-Dühring" by Engels, "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin and "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From"? by Chairman Mao. While reading these articles, he ruminated over problems, delved into study, tried to appreciate the spiritual essence, paid attention to learning from them the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method, and used the weapon of revolutionary theories to criticize the reactionary nature of transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In the whole of last year, apart from the study days, he squeezed out more than 700 hours to read. From March to July last year, he finished reading "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Anti-Dühring." From October last year to March this year, he finished reading "On the Thesis of Feuerbach" and "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of German Classic Philosophy."

It was in this way that Chiang Hsiao-lien persevered in doing private study diligently while working at his post. Reviewing the course of his study in the past decade and more, he spurred himself thus: "The revolutionary struggle requires me to read and study conscientiously. I must keep doing so perseveringly!"

Persevere in the Unity of Theory and Reality

In the course of reading and study, Chiang Hsiao-lien perseveringly adheres to Chairman Mao's consistent policy of "unity of theory and reality," uses revolutionary theories to guide revolutionary practice and, during the three great revolutionary movements, continued to fight bravely to implement Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and for its defense.

In the winter of 1965, Chiang Hsiao-lien led an army unit on a field camping in a mountain area. He read from a newspaper Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's important article "Critique of the Newly-Compiled Hisotircal Play 'Hai Jui Dismissed from Office'." He read this article several times and felt that the problems put forth in this article were very important. It was late in the night and the army unit was camping on the mountain and had gone to sleep. The lamp in Chiang Hsiao-lien's tent was still burning. He had forgotten the fatigue that resulted from hard training in the past few days and was concentrating on reading Lenin's teaching, "Perishing capitalism will rot in our midst, pollute the air and poison our life" and Chairman Mao's "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work." While reading, he thought of many things. From "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office," he thought of some old plays he had seen in the past and came to realize that this was a struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere. In fighting emotion and in conjunction with what he had learned from his study, he taught the fighters three lessons while camping on remote mountains and dense forest: Never forget class struggle; revolutionary fighters must keep an eye on the enemy with a gun and also must be vigilant against the enemy without

a gun. While in a gully, we should not forget the major affairs of state but must take an active part in class struggle in the ideological sphere. Under his leadership, the fighters carried out study and discussion in conjunction with reality. A battle to criticize "Hai Jui Dismissed from Office" was waged in the remote gully.

In the summer of 1969, Chiang Hsiao-lien led a PLA's propaganda team to stay in a certain university and do support-the-Left work. At that time, as a result of sabotage by class enemies, the university was influenced by ultra-Left ideas and the Party's policy could not be carried out. The university became a "difficult spot." In the face of this task, he found that he was inexperienced and there were many difficulties. But he was filled with strength once he reminded himself of Chairman Mao's teaching, "An important problem is that we must study well." He said to the comrades of the PLA's propaganda team: "The acute class struggle and line struggle serve as the best classroom for our study of Marxism. So long as we perseveringly put study in the first position and work hard in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, we shall be able to carry out firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To criticize the ultra-Left thought-trend, the comrades of the PLA's propaganda team got together with the teachers and students of the university to study repeatedly Lenin's teaching, "A revolutionary strategy should in no way be drawn on the basis of revolutionary mood" and study the great call, "Unite to win still greater victories," set forth by Chairman Mao at the 9th Party Congress, in close connection with the reality of struggle in the university, and to carry out ideological and political work penetratingly and meticulously in conjunction with the studies. Once Marxism was grasped by the masses, it would generate inexhaustible force.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, all raised their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle. Under the leadership of the university's revolutionary committee, the Party's policy toward intellectuals was carried out gradually and the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation developed in depth. The broad masses of teachers, students and staff members of the university conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education and marched forward bravely together with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the autumn of last year, the army unit penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line. Chiang Hsiao-lien stayed in a company. Some fighters did not fully understand the protracted and complex nature of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and asked him many questions.

To answer the questions raised by the fighters, Chiang Hsiao-lien reviewed "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," "The State and Revolution" and Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and studied anew the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. He suggested that the company Party branch should conscientiously study the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines, to carry out penetratingly company-wide

education in the Party's basic line and organize the fighters to make social investigations in villages, townships and schools and lead them in taking Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon for analyzing the conditions of class struggle and line struggle discovered from the investigations. From the Party's historical experience and the objective laws of class struggle, the fighters understood deeply the protracted and complex nature of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and further strengthened their concept of class struggle.

While working with the army unit, Chiang Hsiao-lien diligently studied the relevant teachings by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and applied Chairman Mao's viewpoint of unity between politics and military affairs in correctly handling the relationship of dialectical unity between politics and military affairs. In 1964 when swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type frenziedly pushed the bourgeois line on military affairs and carried out large-scale military competition Chiang Hsiao-lien had just been promoted to be a company political instructor. Although he could not see through their conspiracy at that moment, yet he repeatedly studied the Resolution of the Kut'ien Conference and compared his deeds with Chairman Mao's teachings and always felt that assembling the "pace-setters" to carry out military competition without studying Chairman Mao's works would hinder revolutionized building of the army unit. He studied diligently and ruminated over problems conscientiously. He put up a big poster in the company: "Comrades, have you studied Chairman Mao's works today?" Encouraged by him, cadres and fighters of the whole company studied politics and military affairs. The company increased its fighting strength in an all-round manner. In that year, the company was rated an advanced group in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

In 1969, the artillery regiment changed over from support-the-Left work to military training. At that time, influenced by "politics may encroach upon other things" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, some cadres dared not grasp military training boldly. Chiang Hsiao-lien felt that military affairs and politics were opposites of the same unity and the idea of daring not grasp military training was incorrect. At a meeting of the regiment Party committee, he suggested holding a cadres' study class and helped all handle correctly the relationship between politics and military affairs in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. The regiment Party committee held study classes of cadres and of backbone fighters to unify thinking. The regiment very quickly whipped up an upsurge of enthusiasm for military training. At the end of that year, this regiment carried out maneuvers in cooperation with the infantry. The rank and file were in high spirits and scored good results in target practice accomplishing the task with perfect results.

Chiang Hsiao-lien not only supported military cadres in grasping military training but also went personally to stay with the company to help the company cadres in doing ideological and political work penetratingly in the training ground. He once went to stay with the 6th company which was carrying out training. The political instructor was at home preparing the lesson. He wanted to help the fighters in studying "On Practice." He

asked for Chiang's opinions. Chiang did not answer at once but went with him to the training ground. In the course of training, they discovered that some cadres paid one-sided attention to teaching and did not arouse the enthusiasm of the masses; some fighters only kept themselves busy with training and did not use their brains to think about the laws; some other fighters thought that they were slow-witted so that they lacked confidence in improving their military skills.

Chiang Hsiao-lien on the one hand helped solve these problems and on the other hand asked the political instructor to jot down these problems. At night, he helped the political instructor prepare lessons in conjunction with the actual situation on the training ground. Applying the fighters' experience of going through practice and doing hard training repeatedly before groping for the laws, he showed the viewpoint that genuine knowledge stems from practice and the viewpoint of raising perceptual knowledge to become rational knowledge. The fighters said that this lesson had been taught well and they could understand it and apply what they had learned. All applied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking in guiding training and carried out political work in conjunction with military training and various items of work, thereby effectively improving the political and military quality of the army unit.

Chairman Mao points out: "The theory of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin is universally applicable. We should regard it not as a dogma, but as a guide to action." Chiang Hsiao-lien conscientiously summed up his experience of applying the revolutionary theory in guiding revolutionary practice and knew that Chairman Mao's instruction was incomparably significant to him.

Change the Objective World And, At the Same Time, One's Own Subjective World

Chairman Mao teaches: "The struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfillment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world--to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world."

In the course of persevering in reading and study, Chiang Hsiao-lien deeply learned that: The course of studying and applying Marxism is also a course of changing the objective world and, at the same time, changing one's own subjective world. Only by persevering in reading and study and by conscientiously changing one's world outlook can one consciously apply Marxism.

In the course of reading and study, Chiang Hsiao-lien constantly regarded purge of the idealist spirit and adherence to dialectical materialism and historical materialism as his basic task in changing his world outlook. In the course of simultaneous study, application, and change of world outlook, he gradually changed the proletarian world outlook.

One autumn, the Party committee ordered Chiang Hsiao-lien to stay and work with a transportation team which was relatively backward. When he came to the company, the cadres and fighters surrounded him and asked: "Commanding officer, what should we do to improve the work of our company? Please give us a plan quickly! We definitely shall work well."

This state of affairs reminded Chiang Hsiao-lien of something which happened in the past: It was in early 1967 when he had just taken the leading post of the regiment and the Party committee ordered him to preside over a political work meeting. In the light of his old experience, he drew up a plan of political education beforehand. Subsequently, he met with obstacles in the course of practice. Later, in view of this problem, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings "No investigation, no right to speak" and "The masses of the people have boundless creative power," started studying again, making deep-going investigation and discussing things with the masses, and achieved good results. From this, he deeply learned the importance of adhering to materialist conception of history and eliminating the idealist spirit. After that, whenver he met with a new problem, he always thought of this lesson and always took it was a warning. This time, he told the cadres and fighters of the transportation team: "The plan is not in my head. It is with your practice. You will have a good plan provided you pool your wisdom."

The transportation team was a unit which worked in a decentralized manner. To make clear all the conditions and to pool the experience of the individuals, Chiang Hsiao-lien worked together with the drivers' squad and the herding squad and also got together with the combat platoon to mix clay and make bricks. After deep-going contact and careful investigation, he obtained a great deal of first-hand information and then suggested that the Party branch arouse comrades of the whole company to analyze the reasons why the company lagged behind in its work. Because the masses had been fully aroused and the enthusiasm of the cadres and the fighters had been exploited, many good suggestions were made. He and the company Party branch pooled the advanced ideas and advanced experience of the masses and used them for education to spur the masses, thereby making the company Party branch play the role of a fighting bastion and giving a great impetus to the various branches of work of the company.

In the course of studying materialism and purging the idealist spirit, Chiang Hsiao-lien firmly bore in mind the great truth "The masses are the real heroes" pointed out by Chairman Mao. Whether he was with comrades of the same rank or with the comrades of lower ranks or with the masses, he always paid attention to learning from their strong points and making up his own shortcomings by learning from them. He invariably paid attention to learning conscientiously from other comrades' strong points and other units' good experience.

New fighter Liu Ch'ing of the 4th company once wrote a letter, making suggestions on the building of the army unit and hoping that the Party committee would not stand still in the face of achievements. Chiang

Hsiao-lien was greatly delighted to read this letter and reported the matter immediately to the Party standing committee. He said: "A new fighter who joined the army not long ago can make such good suggestions. This shows that he has high consciousness of the line. We should show him warm-hearted welcome and conscientiously study his suggestions." The standing committee members also attached importance to Liu Ch'ing's suggestions and immediately sent some people to investigate the conditions in the 4th company. But, one of the cadres said: "Liu Ch'ing has been with the army for a very short period of time. He knows nothing of the sort!" Chiang Hsiao-lien called on this cadre and got together with him to study the precepts of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on the handling of the masses. He talked with him topics ranging from how Marx praised the mass movement of the Paris Commune to how Chairman Mao supported the peasant movement in Hunan, and stressed that a leading cadre must at all times show warm welcome to criticism from the masses. Meanwhile, the regiment Party committee held a special meeting to discuss the criticism and suggestions made by Liu Ch'ing and added a note to his letter and circulated it among all companies of the regiment, calling upon the cadres and the fighters to uncover contradictions, find shortcomings and help the Party committee advance continuously, there giving a great impetus to the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee.

Only those who trust the masses can win the trust of the masses. Chiang Hsiao-lien becomes a bosom friend to all cadres and fighters of the regiment, and they willingly tell them what is on their minds. When he stays with a company and if the fighters have ideological problems, they still call on him and talk with him when they return after standing sentry in the middle of the night. In one or two years after they have been demobilized, some fighters still write to him often, reporting on the condition of their work and study.

Chairman Mao says: "All our cadres, whatever their rank, are servants of the people."

After going from a post of a basic-level cadre to the leading post at the regiment level, Chiang Hsiao-lien repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings and deeply felt that whether one acts as "a servant of the people" or lords it over the masses is an important mark distinguishing between the true and the false Marxists. He wrote in his diary: "I have come up to take a leading post but I must not part from ranks of the masses. My duty has changed, but I must not change the natural color of an ordinary soldier and the style of hard struggle!" Ever since he took the regiment's leading post, he has often stayed with the companies and lived among the masses. Wherever he may be, he always joins the fighters in drill, production, training and in doing sanitary work. He judges whether he can maintain the style of hard struggle by seeing whether he can effect the most radical rupture with the traditional ideas of the exploiting classes. He has been with the army for 16 years and he is still using the mosquito net and blanket which the fighters use. When he stays with a company, he never accepts any special care. He once stayed with the 6th company when he had high blood pressure. The regiment Party committee specially sent leader Liu of the health team to

the 6th company to persuade him to go to a hospital. He was very grateful to the Party committee and the comrades for their concern for him, but he refused to leave the company. Instead, he was concerned over the condition of the few old patients of the regiment and told leader Liu which of these patients had stomach disease and should take a rest and which others had relatively serious arthritis and needed more care. It was in this way that Chiang Hsiao-lien devoted himself to the revolution and showed deep concern for the fighters.

"I shall never slacken efforts in reading revolutionary books; I shall never stop on the revolutionary road." This is what Chiang Hsiao-lien often said and used to spur himself onward in past years. He has acted accordingly and keeps on doing so.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent,
Chieh-fang-chün Pao reporter and
NCNA reporter

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STUDY OF MARXISM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial on Study of Marxist Theory

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

the "people's daily" today has an editorial on cadres' study of marxist theory: "several years of persistent effort are bound to produce good results". the full text follows:

the extremely important instruction "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" was given by our great leader chairman mao after summing up the party's experience in the struggles between the two lines. since the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china, the cadres, especially leading cadres of the party committees at and above the county and regimental levels, have warmly responded to chairman mao's call and conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. this is becoming a common practice and has brought certain results.

in the previous period of study, the leading comrades in many units integrated reading and study with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. they studied six works by marx, engels and lenin and five philosophic essays by chairman mao as assigned by the party central committee, and penetratingly criticized the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and its theoretical basis -- idealism and metaphysics. (the six works by marx, engels and lenin are: "manifesto of the communist party", "the civil war in france", "critique of the gotha program", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism". the five philosophic essays by chairman mao are: "on practice", "on contradiction", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people", "speech at the chinese communist party's national conference on propaganda work", "where do correct ideas come from?" -- editor). as a result, the ability of many comrades to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism has been raised and their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines increased, and there has been a more widespread practice of going deep among the masses and reality and making investigations and study. in their practical work, quite a number of comrades now adhere more consciously to dialectical and historical materialism, oppose idealism and metaphysics, and try their best to apply the marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analysing and solving problems. this has promoted struggle-criticism-transformation on all fronts during the great proletarian cultural revolution and brought one victory after another for revolution and construction.

it is most essential to conscientiously sum up the experience of the units that conducted study successfully; and continue criticizing the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, who opposed the study of marxist theory, in order to heighten the cadres' consciousness in studying marxist-leninist theory and deepen the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. on the basis of the study over the previous period, we

should conscientiously sum up our experience and draw lessons, and help all cadres to gain a deep understanding of chairman mao's teaching "several years of persistent effort are bound to produce good results". we should encourage those who study well to study still better and help those who lag behind to improve their study and do it persistently so as to achieve greater results.

the revolutionary teacher lenin said: "without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement." at every crucial moment in the struggles between the two lines in our party, chairman mao laid special emphasis on the importance of the whole party's studying marxist theory. way back at the sixth plenary session of the sixth central committee of the party, chairman mao stressed: "so far as shouldering the main responsibility of leadership is concerned, our party's fighting capacity will be much greater and our task of defeating japanese imperialism will be more quickly accomplished if there are one or two hundred comrades with a grasp of marxism-leninism which is systematic and not fragmentary, genuine and not hollow." the famous rectification campaign in yenan was a widespread movement led by chairman mao himself to study marxism. it was precisely in that great movement of study that the masses of cadres raised their marxist theoretical level and penetratingly criticized the "left" and the right opportunist line, thereby ensuring the successful implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the complete victory of the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation.

compared with the past, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the present historical period of socialist revolution in our country are far more deep-going and complicated and our party is confronted with far more arduous tasks in revolution and construction. it is even more imperative for all cadres in our party, especially senior and middle-level cadres who shoulder important responsibilities of leadership, to study marxist theory systematically, genuinely and diligently. in the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, chairman mao gave the instruction that education in ideology and political line should be carried out throughout the party, and he has repeatedly taught us that high-ranking cadres in our party, no matter how busy they are, must squeeze the time to read some marxist-leninist works to raise their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism. only in this way can they see through and resist liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and become more conscious in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this is the only guarantee that our party and country "practise marxism, and not revisionism" and will always advance victoriously along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

most of our leading cadres on county and regimental party committees and above have fairly rich practical experience as they have been tempered in revolutionary struggle over a rather long period of time. this is a great asset. but their knowledge is inclined to be perceptual and partial, and therefore not very comprehensive. if they rest content with their partial experience, they are liable to make mistakes and be deceived by sham marxists in the complex class struggle and struggle between the two lines. therefore, a great and

important task demanding urgent solution is that we read seriously, apply marxist theory in analysing and summing up both positive and negative historical experience, raise our practical experience to the level of theory and proceed to use it to guide the current work and struggle. chairman mao said: "those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory". provided our leading cadres on the county and regimental party committees and above all follow this teaching of chairman mao's, read seriously and keep doing so over a long period of time, we will raise our party's marxist theoretical level greatly, carry out chairman mao's marxist-leninist line and policies even better and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and construction of our country.

on the question of studying marxist theory, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers made many intrigues and conspiracies. they tried to undermine the theoretical foundation of our party at its very base and opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line by violating the principle of unity between theory and practice, denying the importance of serious study and of taking part in revolutionary practice and carrying out investigations and study, and by standing dead against applying the marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analysing the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. their criminal aim was to hoodwink the cadres and the workers, peasants and soldiers, peddle their revisionist rubbish and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country.

while it is necessary in studying marxist theory to know its general conclusions and principles, emphasis should be laid on mastery of the marxist stand, viewpoint and method and their application to the concrete analysis and solution of practical problems of the chinese revolution and in remoulding world outlook. only in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles, long years of reading and study and continuous criticism of the bourgeois world outlook and methodology can we gradually acquire the proletarian stand, the viewpoint and method of dialectical and historical materialism; and an understanding and good grasp of the general conclusions and principles of marxism, too, can be obtained only through repeated study in relation to revolutionary struggles. study of marxist theory is a process of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", which repeats itself in endless cycles, with each cycle at a higher plane; and it is a process of continuously transforming the subjective world in the course of transforming the objective world. it is an arduous task that requires long years of painstaking effort.

some comrades hope to find ready solutions for specific problems in work when they have just begun to study marxist-leninist works. their enthusiasm for reading and study will ebb if they fail to do so. it is good for such comrades to have the approach of paying attention to application in theoretical study. however, their understanding of the principle of integrating theory with practice is one-sided. marxism is the universal truth that is universally applicable. it is the science that guides the proletarian revolution to victory and the theoretical basis of our party in laying down its line, principles and

policies. only by arming our minds with marxist theory can we always keep to the correct orientation in acute and complicated revolutionary struggles, penetratingly understand the party line, principles and policies and thereby firmly carry them out. only when the ideological and political line is orientated correctly is it possible for us to find correct and effective solutions to the concrete problems arising in practical work. to achieve this aim, we must make long and persistent effort in reading and study. the over-eagerness of some comrades to get results in the study of marxist theory shows that the pernicious influence spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers on the question of study has not yet been completely eradicated. it is precisely such wrong understanding that affects their persistence and intensive research in their theoretical study.

results of the study of marxism are to be judged by whether we are able, and to what degree, to see through and resist adverse anti-marxist tendencies. in the historical period of socialism there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, and the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines continues. experience of the socialist revolution over the past 22 years tells us that these struggles "will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute". we learn to master marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought precisely because we want to implement the party's basic line still more firmly and defeat anti-marxist, anti-socialist ideas, trends and lines, be they "left" in form or right. all revolutionary comrades must strive to build up the ability to fight anti-marxist ideas and judge things and work hard to master the fighting weapon of marxism in the struggle of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work.

if we really want to grasp something, we have to work hard and spare no effort. lenin put it well: "anyone who is afraid of work cannot possibly arrive at the truth." with regard to study, laziness and pretentiousness will not do and there is no short cut. those who make only casual and sporadic efforts to study or who draw back the moment they face a little difficulty will never be able to acquire a real grasp of marxism. only by reading seriously, working hard to apply theory in practice, and persisting in doing so over a period can one bring about a qualitative leap on the basis of quantitative accumulation and achieve really good results. of course, when we say the study of marxism requires persistent effort and hard work we do not mean marxist theory is mysterious or beyond the grasp of ordinary people. many workers have read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and the more they read the greater the progress they make. this is the best proof. as chairman mao points out: "'nothing in the world is difficult for one who sets his mind to it.' to cross the threshold is not difficult, and mastery, too, is possible provided one sets one's mind to the task and is good at learning." though their basic theoretical and educational levels vary, our leading cadres on the county and regimental party committees and above will certainly advance from knowing not much to knowing more and raise their theoretical level, provided they study seriously and persistently. "several years of persistent effort are bound to produce good results." we must have faith in this truth.

in carrying on the study, leadership must be strengthened. the leading comrades on the party committees at and above the county and regimental levels, especially the first and second leading cadres, should make themselves examples. our leading cadres' persistent efforts will help arouse other cadres and the masses to deepen the study in general. this is the most effective way to guide the study.

in the main, cadres should study theory without leaving their posts, study individually, and read classics. besides the assigned works, some other writings by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao can be added in line with the needs of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. what if some leading cadres find it difficult to read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin? they may seek the help of "teachers", asking comrades for advice. but, tutoring is only an aid to reading by oneself, not a substitute.

we oppose formalism in study. but necessary rules and time for study are indispensable. the key is to adopt practicable measures to raise the quality of study constantly so that it really yields results.

the movement to study marxist theory is surging forward along with the deepening movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. all party committees at and above the county and regimental levels should conscientiously sum up the experience of the study of the previous period, make overall plans for their own areas and units, and, step by step in a planned way, bring the study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to a new high.

OUTSTANDING CADRE

South China Cadre Leads Peasants in Changing Nature

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 6, 1972)

lan hai-hung from a poor family of the yao minority nationality leads the peasants of a south china people's commune in transforming a moantain area in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the sanchihyang commune in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region is an advanced unit in learning from tachai -- national pace-setter in china's agriculture. it has surpassed the six-ton target for per-hectare grain yield set in the national programme for agricultural development. all the production brigades in the commune have grain reserves, and every commune family has a grain surplus.

lan hai-hung came to the commune in the winter of 1965, determined to help change the poor area, and was elected secretary of the commune communist party committee.

most of the commune's 800 hectares of arable land were scattered in 1,200 plots on mountain slopes, plagued by either drought or mountain torrents. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line slowed down advance in the area which had to depend on the state for part of its grain supplies.

the party secretary discussed with party committee members how to improve things. most of them were confident that the masses could change nature if they worked hard and self-reliantly. but a few thought the natural conditions too poor to do it without state help.

lan hai-hung went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to listen to their views on how to solve the matter correctly. he toured seven production brigades and was inspired by the heroism of the peasants in fighting the elements. members of the chiacha production brigade built stone embankments and made terraced fields that yielded good harvests of maize. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tingtung brigade overcame many difficulties and tapped the water resources of an underground river. members of the chiahai brigade farmed scientifically and got good results.

lan hai-hung was delighted with what he saw. he wrote down this teaching of chairman mao's: "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution."

lan hai-hung took the commune cadres to advanced brigades and teams where they were stirred by the revolutionary spirit of the people in transforming mountains and rivers. then he brought them before a cave in a rocky hill and said: "in order to achieve liberation, the people of various nationalities held a meeting in this cave before liberation and took up spears and shotguns to fight the local despots and kuomintang reactionaries. many of our class brothers gave their lives in the struggle." he added: "under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the people of our area have stood up and become masters of their destiny. we would let our fallen heroes down if we did not build up this area for which they fought at the cost of their lives."

deeply moved, the cadres pledged to build a prosperous commune under the leadership of the party committee.

in the course of transforming the area, lan hai-hung made a serious study of the party's line, policies and principles, and went among the masses to bring every yao village the attention of the party and chairman mao.

he went to the lungkan production team which was lagging behind other teams. he worked with the team members and found that a class enemy had seized leadership of the team. spreading the fallacy that "people of the same nationality and surname are one family", the enemy tried to divide the various nationalities. lan hai-hung and the peasants studied chairman mao's teachings on strengthening unity among the people of all nationalities, and he explained the party's national policy to them. they held meetings to recall their misery under the oppression and exploitation of the feudal despots. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and dealt the enemy a smashing blow. rallying round the party

leadership, the people launched a campaign to transform the area. during one winter, they terraced a large tract of hilly land and made rapid progress in both revolution and production.

Lan hai-hung has gone to all the 165 production teams and 1,200 gullies in the commune in the past few years. with the peasants, he has carefully planned where to plant trees, level land or build water control projects.

Shakou production team is situated in a mountain gully. torrents always brought silt and rocks and damaged farmland. Lan hai-hung chose this place to gain experience at the grassroots. with cadres and commune members, he studied chairman mao's teaching "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." they began to build check-dams, dig drainage ditches, and create terraced fields. within three months, they terraced a tract of land covered by sand and rock before.

they reaped a good harvest the first year, but later the land was partially damaged by torrents. Lan hai-hung investigated the reason with cadres and members of the team. to end the mountain torrents, they must find underground caverns and lead water into the underground river. whenever a heavy rain poured, Lan hai-hung would climb the mountain to hunt for caverns. he found a mountain torrent that ran into a fissure. after setting an explosion, they found an underground cavern. they opened five such caverns and were able to control the torrents. they reaped good harvests every year since. this experience was popularized in the commune and freed 54 hectares of farmland from torrents.

Lan hai-hung takes part in labour wherever he goes. in the past few years, the commune has terraced 326 hectares of farmland, drove four tunnels and built 1,100 ponds. the area of land giving high staple yield has increased by 200 hectares. average grain output last year for the commune was 6.3 tons per hectare. the commune averaged one pig and one sheep per member.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT

Successful Mass Scientific Experiments in Central China Rural Areas

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Jul. 6, 1972)

marked progress has been made in mass scientific experiments among the poor and lower-middle peasants in hupeh province in the middle reaches of the yangtze river. the peasants and cadres are guided by chairman mao's teaching "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country."

dozens of fine strains of rice, wheat, cotton, peanut and other crops have been bred in the province over

the past few years. the plant hormones "920" and "702" as well as autotrophic nitrogen fixation bacterial fertilizer are being widely used. the two-cropping system has generally been replaced by the three-cropping system with one over-winter crop and two rice crops a year. progress has also been made in cross-breeding pigs, using medicinal herbs to prevent and cure fish diseases and treating seeds with radiated cobalt. the achievements in scientific experiment have promoted agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery.

the mass scientific experiments in the rural areas of hupeh province have developed in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines. after the setting up of people's communes, the poor and lower-middle peasants and rural cadres actively carried out scientific experiments under the guidance of chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". however, their initiative was dampened by the renegade liu shao-chi who spread such nonsense as "the peasants are not educated people, they cannot do research".

during the cultural revolution the peasants and cadres relentlessly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines rose. this was followed by a vigorous movement to carry out scientific experiments. there are research institutes or stations in many administrative regions, counties and districts, and three-in-one experimental groups composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians in many communes and production brigades. statistics for four administrative regions including huangkang and hsiaokan show that there are more than 10,000 experimental groups made up of 100,000 people.

keeping to the truth "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience", the peasants, cadres and technicians have achieved good results in their researches. bourgeois specialists used to regard the production of the plant hormone "702" as a top scientific achievement unattainable by "commoners". they extracted it from animal livers and bacterial protein. now it is generally extracted from waste material and water from wineries, workshops producing bean curds and vermicelli, suger refineries and grain and oil processing workshops. the rate of extraction ranges between three and 15 per cent.

to improve the farming system, many places have introduced inter-planting so that several crops may be grown on the same piece of land within a year. the total acreage sown to double-cropping rice in the province last year came to one million hectares, a 50 per cent increase over 1970. in the huangkang region, 80 per cent of the paddy fields grow two crops a year. the region's grain output in 1970 topped the target of six tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. it again increased by more than ten per cent last year. crisscrossed by waterways, mianyang and hunghu counties found it difficult to machine-plough the land. the poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians trial-produced a kind of boats to facilitate machine-ploughing.

many agronomists and agro-technicians in hupeh province have gone among the peasants and joined them in doing research. the rice crops in the chingchou area used to be plagued by bacterial blight from time to time. to find a solution, a scientist specialized in plant protection conducted a research behind the door and achieved no results. during the cultural revolution he walked out of his laboratory and went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to receive re-education. drawing on the rich experience of the masses and working with his colleagues, he found ways to prevent and treat the pest on an extensive scale. the methods have been popularized throughout the province.

POOR WORKER

Old Worker Reunited with Family After Thirty-four Years

(NCNA-English Hofei, Jul. 6, 1972)

how the people's government helped an old worker find his mother and sister after they were separated for 34 years is being told in anhwei province, east china.

the revolutionary committee of chinchai county of anhwei received a letter in september 1970 signed by chiang hung-lien in northeast china's heilungkiang province. it said: "i was bereft of everything in the old society and i had to make a living by myself. chairman mao and the communist party saved me. i have full confidence in the people's government. i beg you to help me search for my family whom i have not seen or heard from in 34 years."

a fatherless child, chiang hung-lien had to go begging with his mother and sister in wuhu city of anhwei before liberation. the family was broken up when the japanese imperialists occupied wuhu 34 years ago.

his wretched life lasted until the time of liberation in 1949. with intense hatred for imperialism he joined the chinese people's volunteers to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. he was demobilized in 1958 and became a worker in heilungkiang. he married a woman worker and they have a son and a daughter.

the request was reported to the county party committee, which instructed the inquiry office to give him every possible help.

chiang hung-lien was only six when the family was scattered. the only clues he gave were his and his sister's baby names and the direction of his mother's flight.

following chairman mao's teachings on the mass line, the inquiry office printed the letter and issued it to all the communes and brigades in the county. soon,

letters offering clues came and many people called at the office to tell what they knew.

one snowy day, a rural cadre appeared at the office and said that the shoe-making factory of a commune had a woman worker whose baby name was the same as that given in chiang's letter.

following this, a cadre of the inquiry office set out for the factory in spite of snow and wind. he found the worker and her mother.

responding to the office cadre's inquiry, the 72-year-old woman poured out her misery in the past. thirty-four years earlier, she had lost her son in confusion when the japanese aggressors drove the family out of wuhu. the mother and daughter managed to survive by begging. they began to live a happy life only after liberation.

moved to learn that her son had been found, the old woman said in tears: "chairman mao and the communist party saved our family from the pit of misery. and now his cadres have helped find my son. our family will never forget this. we'll follow chairman mao's teachings and make revolution all our lives."

the county revolutionary committee immediately informed chiang hung-lien's plant of the good news. not long afterwards chiang was on his way to anhwei, with leave and travel expenses granted by the plant.

tears of excitement rolled down their cheeks when chiang hung-lien, his wife and children met his mother and sister in april 1971. they were choked to silence for minutes before they were able to shout: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the communist party of china exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Swimming Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

an albanian swimming team led by bahri axhemi arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at chinese invitation.

arriving on board the same plane was loro borici, coach of the albanian national football team.

the team was given a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, wang pen-tso, lin chen, hsin cheng, wei chun-lin, hou chieh and tsou po-hsien, and chinese swimming coaches and swimmers.

also present at the airport were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and minella kapo, leader of the albanian national track and field team now touring china.

Albanian Swimming Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Jul. 6, 1972)

members of the albanian swimming team led by bahri axhemi were guests of honour at a banquet given by the chinese physical culture and sports commission here this evening.

among the guests were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here; loro borici, coach of the albanian national football team; and minella kapo, leader of the albanian track and field team.

present were wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; leading members of departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, wang pen-tso, hsing jen-hsien, lin chen, hsin cheng, chao hsi-wu, hou chieh, wang kuan-ying, tsou po-hsien and chien ta-yueh, as well as chinese coaches and swimmers.

the banquet was alive with expressions of close unity of the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms. yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the host commission, and team leader bahri axhemi pointed out in their speeches that the profound militant friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania is personally fostered by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha

and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung; it is cemented in the course of common struggle and long tested. the chinese and albanian people will always remain united and fight togetner, they added.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Joint Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

following is the full text of the joint communique signed by chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, on july 5:

joint communique

the prime minister of the republic of sri lanka mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike paid a state visit to the people's republic of china from june 24 to july 5, 1972 at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

during the visit, the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung met prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike and had a cordial and friendly conversation with her. acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and vice-chairman of the people's republic of china soong ching ling respectively met prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike.

during their stay in china, the prime minister of sri lanka and her party visited peking, shenyang, talien and shanghai and went to people's communes, factories, a water conservancy project, and other places of interest and historical monuments. the warm and enthusiastic reception accorded to the prime minister of sri lanka by the chinese people proved a visible and impressive reflection of the friendship and affection with which the chinese people regarded the prime minister and the government and the people of sri lanka. in the course of her visit, prime minister bandaranaike noted the immense progress which the chinese people, under the inspiring leadership of chairman mao, had achieved since her last visit to china.

during the visit, premier chou en-lai and prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike had talks in a friendly, cordial and candid atmosphere on a wide range of subjects covering important international issues, the further development of relations and cooperation between sri lanka and the people's republic of china and other questions of mutual interest. both the prime ministers expressed deep satisfaction with the talks.

in the review of bilateral relations, the two prime ministers felt that they had every reason for satisfaction

over the steady and progressive strengthening of the relations between the republic of sri lanka and the people's republic of china. it was noted that cooperation between the two governments and peoples had expanded and advanced over a wide spectrum of areas, including political, economic, trade as well as in the fields of culture and sports.

the prime minister of sri lanka expressed her deep personal appreciation and that of her own government for the assistance china had rendered sri lanka over the years, particularly after the forming of her government in may 1970; she also expressed her deep appreciation of china's eight principles in providing aid to developing countries, including the principles of equality, friendship and mutual benefit.

in discussions on continuing economic cooperation between the two countries, prime minister bandaranaike acquainted the chinese premier with the broad objectives and strategy of the five year plan of her government. she stressed the determination of the government of the republic of sri lanka to pursue the twin goals of economic independence and economic growth despite many obstacles and hardships. the chinese government expressed admiration for the active efforts made by the government of sri lanka under the leadership of prime minister bandaranaike in building the country. in order to support sri lanka in developing her national economy, the chinese government decided to provide the government of sri lanka with a long-term loan free of interest.

the chinese government expressed its sincere thanks to the government of sri lanka for its support for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. prime minister bandaranaike expressed, in particular, her gratification over the role the republic of sri lanka was able to play in bringing about the historic vote in the united nations general assembly at the 26th session.

the two leaders considered that the international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world. the countries of the third world are playing an increasingly great role in international affairs. prime minister bandaranaike stated that, as a non-aligned country, sri lanka had consistently stood for peaceful coexistence on the basis of the five principles between countries of different social systems and ideologies. the chinese government reaffirmed its firm support for the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the government of sri lanka.

the two leaders reviewed the problem of the constantly widening gap between developed and developing countries and agreed that developing countries should strive unitedly to achieve an equitable international trading system. they particularly considered the difficulties of small developing countries and jointly took the view that a special responsibility exists on the part of developed states to ensure that the economic weakness of these countries is not exploited to encroach on their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to undermine their political independence. they also stressed the duty of developed states to support the economic independence of these countries.

referring to sri lanka's proposal for declaring the indian ocean as a zone of peace, prime minister bandaranaike conveyed the thanks of her government for the support

of the people's republic of china and, in particular, for the assistance provided in ensuring the successful adoption of the declaration at the united nations general assembly in december 1971. the prime minister of sri lanka acquainted the chinese premier with the further steps and initiatives that have been taken by her government pursuant to this resolution with a view to its speedy implementation. she expressed the hope that all nations concerned would take necessary action as envisaged in the resolution to bring about its early realization. the chinese government held that the proposal put forward by sri lanka reflects the urgent desire of afro-asian countries to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose the aggression and expansion of the superpowers. the chinese government and people expressed their resolute support for this just proposition. the chinese government complimented the government of sri lanka and prime minister bandaranaike, in particular, for her personal initiative on behalf of this proposal and held that the resolution adopted by the united nations general assembly on december 16, 1971 at the 26th session, entitled "declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace", should be respected.

the two sides expressed their firm support to the indochinese peoples in their just struggle for national liberation. they held that the indochina question must be settled by the indochinese peoples themselves in accordance with their own desires and free from foreign interference, and that all foreign armed forces should withdraw rapidly, completely and unconditionally from this region.

the two sides expressed their firm support to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against israeli aggression supported by imperialism.

the two sides expressed their concern over the present tension in the south asian subcontinent and reiterated that the outstanding issues in the region should be settled through peaceful negotiations on the principled basis of complete equality, mutual respect for national independence and unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit and accommodation, and without resorting to the use or threat of force.

in a review of the developments in southern africa, the two prime ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of colonialism and racism. they expressed firm support to the peoples of asia and africa in their national independence movements and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and foreign aggression.

the two sides reiterated that china and sri lanka would, together with all peace-loving countries, continue to struggle for the objective of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons on a world-wide scale.

the two sides deemed with satisfaction that the state visit to china paid by prime minister sirimavo bandaranaike of the republic of sri lanka and the exchange of views between the leaders of the two countries had made an

important contribution to the increase of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the promotion of the afro-asian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism.

(signed)	(signed)
sirimavo bandaranaike	chou en-lai
prime minister of the republic of sri lanka	premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

july 5, 1972

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike Cables to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Jul. 5, 1972)

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on her departure from china today. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

your excellency,

as i leave china, i wish to express deepest appreciation and heartfelt thanks from me and members of my delegation for the overwhelming cordiality and friendship shown to us during our stay in your country. we have had a most enjoyable time partaking of your lavish hospitality and we have also learnt a great deal from what we saw of the achievements of your people and their resolute endeavour to develop their country in accordance with the teachings of your revered leader chairman mao tsetung.

it was a great privilege for me to meet the leaders of your country and i was particularly honoured that chairman mao tsetung was able to receive me. i must also thank you, your excellency, for the very useful exchange of views we were able to have on matters of interest to our two countries.

the warm memories which i have of my stay in your country and of the goodwill of your government and people will always be cherished by me and they will serve to strengthen the most cordial relations already existing between our two countries.

may i take this opportunity to wish you, your excellency, the government and people of your great country, peace, prosperity and happiness in the future and all success in your endeavours.

sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike
prime minister of the
republic of sri lanka

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Head of Chinese Pavilion at Brno International Fair Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

cheng hung-yeh, head of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 brno international fair for consumer goods in czechoslovakia, and others, returned here by air this afternoon, after they had completed their work in the exhibition.

they were met at the airport by huang chao-hsuan and wang ke-chung, leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

frantisek hadviga, commercial attache of the czechoslovak embassy in china, was also present.

CHINESE TRADE DELEGATION

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade with wang wen-lin as its leader and chen mu as its deputy leader returned here by air this afternoon after paying friendly visits to austria, the netherlands and belgium.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including li hsi-fu and sun so-chang.

also present were dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires a.i. of the austrian embassy in peking; kneppelhout, charge d'affaires a.i. of the dutch embassy in peking; and ronse, second secretary of the belgian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Government Delegation Led by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

a french government delegation led by maurice schumann, minister of foreign affairs, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

members of the delegation are: herve alphand, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs, jean-pierre brunet, director of economic and financial affairs, jean beliard, director of information and press services, henri froment-meurice, director of asia-oceania, yves delahaye, deputy director of cultural, scientific and technical relations, jean-louis chaussende, chief of the office of the foreign minister, and roger duzer, sub-director of asia-oceania.

also arriving in peking on a visit were madame schumann, wife of the minister of foreign affairs, and madame alphand, wife of the secretary general of the foreign ministry.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and france. welcoming the distinguished french guests at the airport were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to france huang chen, and leading members of departments concerned liu shao-wen, hsu han-ping, chu lin, peng hua, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang, chang cheng-teh, tai cheng-yuan and ma chia-chun.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h made a special trip to shanghai to greet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

also present at the airport to greet the delegation were madame manac'h, diplomatic officials of the french embassy here, and diplomatic envoys of european countries to china.

when it stopped over in shanghai this evening, the delegation was greeted and seen off by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

MALAYSIA

24th Anniversary of Malayan Anti-British War for National Liberation Marked

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

the revolutionary people in various places of malaya carried out extensive activities recently to mark the 24th anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation, according to a broadcast of the "voice of the malayan revolution" today.

the radio said, "the revolutionary army and people in the base and guerilla zone as well as in the enemy-occupied areas held various meetings to mark the 24th anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation. at the meetings they talked about the present excellent situation for the revolution and expressed the determination to strengthen the unity between the army and the people and to carry on the people's war so as to win still greater victories."

the radio added that the revolutionary people in many places also launched a propaganda campaign in various forms for this occasion. they displayed red flags and streamers, put up posters and distributed leaflets in kuala lumpur, penang, selangor, johore and other places around june 20.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Cinematographic Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and member of the cultural group under the state council, and ti fu-tsai, member of the cultural group, this evening met with and gave a banquet in honour of all members of the visiting korean cinematographic delegation led by song ik su. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were li jae pil, minister-counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including peng hua, wang shu-tung, ting chiao and lu ping.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Minister Xuan Thuy Arrives in Peking on Way to Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, arrived here by air today on his way to paris for the conference.

he was greeted at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, hsiao huang and chang li-kuang.

present were also:

ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and embassy officials; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Liu Hsi-yao, Chou Pei-yuan Meet Philippine Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with helena z. benitez, senator of the philippines, and her party.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including kuo tung-chun, cheng jui-sheng, lin ching and chen le-chien.

chou pei-yuan gave a banquet on the evening of july 2 in honour of helena z. benitez and other philippine guests.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of US October League (Marxist-Leninist) Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 6, 1972)

the five-member delegation of the u.s. october league (marxist-leninist) left kwangchow for home today after paying a visit to china. leader of the delegation is michael klonsky and deputy leader is lynn wells.

the delegation left peking to tour southern parts of china on june 29. it was seen off at peking airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including chuang tse-tung, li hsiao-pai, han hsi-ya and lin hsien-nung.

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Chinese Scientist of American Nationality Francis L.K. Hsu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 5, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and gave a dinner in honour of professor of anthropology francis l.k. hsu, a chinese scientist of american nationality, and his wife and daughters.

among those present on the occasion were chou pei-yuan, chang yu-lin, chang wei, shih kuo-heng and wu ju-kang.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ambassador Tseng Tao Presents Film to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 6, 1972)

chinese ambassador to yugoslavia tseng tao on behalf of the chinese physical culture and sports commission presented to the yugoslav physical culture federation here yesterday a chinese colour documentary film "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament".

after presenting the film, ambassador tseng tao thanked the yugoslav friends for their warm reception of the chinese sports delegations which had visited yugoslavia. he

expressed the conviction that the friendship between the sports circles and people of the two countries will grow steadily through their friendly contacts.

m. pretic, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation received the film. he expressed his heartfelt thanks to the chinese friends for their gift. he said, "the film will enable us to learn from the chinese sportsmen and will help promote the development of friendly relations between china and yugoslavia."

present at the film-presenting ceremony were all members of the chinese gymnastic delegation now on a visit here and some personages concerned from the yugoslav sports circles.

Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Gives Reception for Visiting Chinese Gymnastic Delegation

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 6, 1972)

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, gave a reception here yesterday on the visit of the chinese gymnastic delegation.

among those present at the reception were milosav pretic, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation, and milivoje radomanovic, chairman of the yugoslav gymnastic federation.

present also were jan pincjir, chairman of the physical culture federation of the autonomous province of vojvodina, karlo patic, chairman of the gymnastic federation of the same province, and personages from yugoslav gymnastic circles.

all members of the chinese gymnastic delegation led by lu wen-chun were also present.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

making a toast, lu wen-chun, head of the delegation, expressed his heartfelt thanks to the yugoslav friends for their warm hospitality to the chinese gymnastic delegation.

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JAPANESE MILITARISM

The Resurgence of Japanese Militarism Must Not Be Permitted

by

Tung Ping (东兵) of Houma Municipal Red Guard Factory, Shansi

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 7, 1972)

On July 7, 35 years ago, the Japanese militarists launched a war of aggression against China in an attempt to swallow up the whole country. In their aggression against China, the Japanese militarists committed heinous crimes and owed the Chinese people a heavy debt of blood. At the critical moment in the life and death struggle of the Chinese nation, the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, rose valiantly to oppose the Japanese, and after a long and heroic war of resistance, finally defeated the Japanese invaders, won a great victory in the War against Japanese Aggression, and made an important contribution to the victory of the war of the people of the world against Fascist aggression.

Since the war, the Japanese militarists have not given up their mad ambition for a comeback. In recent years in particular, the Sato government has carried out a series of reactionary policies aimed at intensifying expansion externally and stepping up oppression and exploitation of the people internally. He went all out to resurrect militarism, actively carried out armament expansion and war preparation, and endeavored to evolve from a so-called economic super-power into a military super-power by taking once again the old road of external expansion and aggression.

The accelerated resurrection of Japanese militarism has been accomplished with the support of US imperialism and presided over by the Sato

reactionary government. When the Sato reactionary government was in power, it consistently adopted an antagonistic stand toward the Chinese people. It declared that Taiwan was "an extremely important factor to Japanese security," and planned to occupy once more the province of Taiwan which formed part of the territory of China. In the fraud perpetrated with American imperialism for the "return" of Okinawa, it went so far as to include such islands as the Tiaoyü Island, which belongs to China, into the Japanese "Air Defense Identification Circle" and wanted to dispatch a naval security unit to carry out "patrol" there. Even when Sato finally had to step down, in his farewell speech he still persisted in the intrigue of creating two Chinas.

Recently, the Sato government even more blatantly arranged for warships of the Chiang Kai-shek clique to "visit" Japan, and endeavored to make use of it to exert pressure on the Chinese people and create difficulties and obstacles for the new Japanese government in dealing with the question of relations between China and Japan. Such frantic provocations and sinister tactics are strongly resented by our workers and our people.

However, contrary to the wishes of the Japanese reactionaries, the anti-China intrigues of E. Sato have failed to win any support from the people. The development of friendship between China and Japan and the restoration of Sino-Japanese relations are the common aspiration of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and it is a relentless current of the times. Those who sing a different tune to this question will come to an ignominious end. This is an inevitable outcome. This is because the present era is no longer the same as that of the time of the "July 7 Incident." The colonial and semi-colonial China of the past has already become a strong socialist country growing stronger by the day.

In their long patriotic struggle against the US and against militarist resurrection, the broad masses of Japanese people are tempered. Their political consciousness is daily mounting, their revolutionary strength is daily growing stronger, and they are continuing to score fresh victories. In their struggle to oppose the resurrection of Japanese militarism and the policies of aggression and war of US imperialism, the Korean people, the people of the three Indo-Chinese states, and all Asiatic peoples who at one time suffered from the aggression and oppression of the Japanese militarists have been tempered. Their political awareness is daily rising higher and their revolutionary forces are growing stronger and are winning victories continuously. If the Japanese reactionaries do not open their eyes to the fact but insist on taking their former road of aggression, they will receive a greater punishment at the hands of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the peoples of all other countries of Asia.

At present, although 35 years has gone by since the "July 7 Incident," still "historical experience merits attention." We must never forget this day and must be vigilantly on the lookout for any resurgence of Japanese militarism. As a worker in socialist new China, we must diligently study the works of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao, grasp

revolution, promote production and other work as well as preparedness against war, and make the motherland stronger and more prosperous. At the same time, we must strengthen solidarity with the peoples of Indo-China and the peoples of various Asiatic countries including Japan, and unite with them in battle to overthrow Japanese militarism and smash the aggressive design of US-Japanese reactionaries.

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Strengthen Education in Party-Mindedness Among the "Squad Members"

- Use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify thinking, policies, planning, command and action, and to further strengthen the centralized Party leadership of the CCP Anhsi Hsien Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, July 4, 1972) In close relation with the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, the CCP Anhsi Hsien Committee, Fukien Province, strengthens education in Party-mindedness over members of the "squad," maintains the use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to unify thinking, policies, planning, command and action, and further strengthens centralized Party leadership.

For the sake of building up Party-mindedness of members of the "squad" and invigorating centralized Party leadership, the moment the CCP Anhsi Hsien Committee was formed, it immediately organized all committee members to read seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. In relation to the actual situation, they studied over again the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, carried out penetrating revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, vigorously criticized the sabotage of democratic centralism of the Party by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their crimes of opposing centralized Party leadership, and further distinguished between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Everybody is able to realize that to do things or to make decisions, one must always maintain the stand, viewpoint, and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, distinguish between right and wrong, gather together the correct views, unify the thinking of the "squad members," and bring the wisdom and strength of the "squad members" fully into play.

Once, when the standing committee of the hsien Party committee was discussing the production target of the late season crop for 1971, some of the comrades suggested that they might better sum up and apply the experience obtained from the bumper harvest in the early season grain crop of the whole hsien, and continue to popularize rolled seedlings and the fine short-stem strain. Some of the comrades, however, thinking that the temperature in spring was lower and that in summer higher, were not sure that the experience of cultivating rolled seedlings for the early crop and the popularization of the fine short-stem strain would suit the late season crop. At the time the two different views could not be unified.

At that time, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before," the responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee presiding at the meeting did not make a hasty decision, but suggested to everybody to first carry out investigation and study and grasp conditions clearly before holding another discussion and arriving at a decision. Later, the standing committee members, bringing this problem with them, went severally deep into some of the communes and production brigades in the plain and the mountain region, modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and investigated and summed up in succession the experience of such units as T'ungmei Farm and Kuanyü production brigade in cultivating rolled seedlings and popularizing the fine short-stem strain in hot weather. On the basis of making in-depth investigation and having in grasp first-hand information, the standing committee called another meeting to study the production target for the late season crop, and thinking was very quickly unified.

In the course of invigorating unified Party leadership, the CCP Anhsi Hsien Committee pays special attention to reading and serious of study questions centering on the line and policies of the Party so as to keep unifying the thinking of the "squad members." Since this year, in the course of further implementing the cadre policy of the Party, individual members in the hsien Party committee have become satisfied with the achievements they made, and thought that cadres who should be liberated had already been liberated and those who should be given assignments had mostly been assigned to suitable posts, and the cadre policy had "more or less" been implemented. However, the majority of the hsien Party committee members could not agree with this viewpoint. They felt that in order to implement the cadre policy in an all-round manner, they must not be satisfied with re-employing the cadres, but more important, they must mobilize their activism and let them play their roles to the full.

In the light of these different viewpoints, the hsien Party committee organized all to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party; leading comrades at all levels must give them full attention and must never on any account be negligent," as well as the series of directives concerning the cadre policy, and deeply criticized the bourgeois reactionary line on the question of cadres pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. By means of study and criticism and repudiation, all are able to understand that implementing firmly and resolutely the Party's policies, uniting with all the forces which can be united with, and mobilizing all the positive factors, are an important guarantee of proper implementation of the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress."

On the basis of unified thinking, the hsien Party committee, aside from holding study classes and organizing the commune and production cadres to study the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao, has also gone deep into the basic level to sum up and popularize the experience of Ch'angkang commune in seriously implementing the Party's policies and fully mobilizing the activism of the cadres. Meanwhile, the Party committee also organized the "squad members" and sent them deep into the various communes and

production brigades to re-examine ideologically and organizationally the condition of the implementation of the cadre policy, and when problems were discovered, to solve them right away. The committee organized many investigation teams, grasped the implementation of policy unit by unit and person by person, and when improper arrangements or handlings were discovered, carried out arrangements and handling anew so that the activism of the cadres could be fully mobilized and they could better bring their parts into play.

The CCP Anhsi Hsien Committee has maintained applying the principle of Party democratic centralism, let the Party committee bring into play the parts of collective leadership to the full and looked upon it as an important matter in invigorating centralized Party leadership. The No. 1 person of the hsien Party committee has set the pace in implementing Party democratic centralism, and an important problem is always handed to the standing committee for collective discussion and decision and only after that is it implemented.

Once, the cadres from the water conservation department of Ch'enghsiang commune called on the secretary of the hsien Party committee, submitted the design of a plan for the construction of a turbine pumping station in the commune, and asked the secretary for his approval. The secretary patiently explained to them that the Party committee was one of collective leadership, and as the construction of a turbine pumping station was a major undertaking, it could not be done on the approval of the secretary alone. In order to enable the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee to have adequate foundation for carrying out discussion and making decision on this problem, the secretary of the hsien Party committee again went deep into Ch'enghsiang commune for investigation and study and conducted an on-the-spot survey. He discovered that although definite results had been scored there in water conservation construction for several years, the shortage of water supply was still rather acute, and in order to develop production, they definitely had to further carry out basic farming and water conservation construction well.

However, this project was large in scope and would require much capital, and although upon its completion more than 18,000 mow of farmland in the eleven production brigades of the commune could be irrigated, yet owing to the construction of a dam for collecting water, more than 800 mow of farmland and some of the houses of the people would be inundated. The secretary put down the facts of his own investigation, and together with a plan for the construction of the turbine pumping station in Ch'enghsiang commune, made a report to the hsien Party committee.

In the discussion, the hsien Party committee pointed out that the original design and plan for the project was still far from satisfactory, and they decided to install a power line from Chianan hydro-electric station, which was still in construction, to Ch'enghsiang commune, and at the same time, by installing pumps along both banks of the Lanhsi River in the commune, to make use of the power drawn to pump the water of the river up the hill for irrigation. In that way, they not only solved the problem

of irrigation for the commune and the problem of illumination for the commune members, but also avoided innundating the farm land and the houses of the people, as well as reducing the amount of capital required and saving a large amount of steel and cement for the state.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," the CCP Anhsi Hsien Committee regularly carries out education in mindfulness of the whole on the "squad members" and Party organizations at various levels, and helps everybody to handle correctly the relationship between work at the Party center and work at the departments, and the relationship between the whole and the part, so that centralized Party leadership could continue to be invigorated.

This spring, a standing committee member responsible for work in the finance and trade department, on the basis of the condition of the department itself, made a suggestion at the standing committee that he was prepared to call a conference of the whole hsien in tea picking work in the period before the busy spring tea picking season, and hoped that the hsien Party committee would pass the resolution. The majority of the standing committee members were of the opinion that as it was then the busy season of spring planting, to assemble all the basic level cadres in the hsien for a conference would not be in the interests of spring planting and production. The hsien Party committee carried out repeated discussions based on the overall situation, and felt that the work of tea picking should only be carried out in conjunction with the work at the center, and if there should be problems, they could be solved at the basic level.

By means of the discussions, the standing committee member who made the suggestion was able to understand clearly the relationship between the work of the department he was in charge of and the work at the center. He accepted the correct decision of the hsien Party committee and actively propagated to the cadres of his department the rationality and need of subordinating the part to the whole. This enabled everybody to raise his understanding, and strengthened the idea of the whole, so they all followed the decision of the hsien Party committee. As a result, they organized the cadres and staff members of the commercial department and sent them deep into the communes and production brigades of the tea growing area, and while grasping spring planting and production well, they also organized the commune members to carry out tea production well and do the work of tea purchasing for the state well. In that way, the standing committee member not only guaranteed the completion of the task at the center but also carried out the undertakings of the department well.

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Leading Members of CCP Committee of Hengshan Hsien, Hunan Province, Read and Study Conscientiously in Connection with the Movement To Criticize Revisionism and Rectify the Style of Work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 8, 1972)

(NCNA Changsha, July 7, 1972) Leading members of the CCP committee of Hengshan hsien, Hunan Province, read and study conscientiously in connection with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. In the past year and more, perseveringly proceeding from the fundamentals, they have seriously read the text of some Marxist-Leninist works and the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao, thereby further raising their consciousness of the line struggle and building up their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the members of Hengshan hsien committee have, by way of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, raised their consciousness of reading and studying conscientiously. They have come to realize that only by reading conscientiously and really arming themselves with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought can they tell the right from the wrong and see through and defeat the anti-Marxist-Leninist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

One of the hsien committee members who was a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee used to think that since he came of a peasant family and "had braved the storm for a few decades and could serve as a cadre and do farming competently," he could just concentrate on working hard and slacken study a bit. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, he reviewed and summed up his lesson of being cheated when handling some problems because he had not studied adequately and did not see clearly the true features of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. He studied diligently and delved hard into his work for the past year and more and read through such works by Marx and Lenin as "The Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Anti-Dühring" and "The State and Revolution" and "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung," thereby greatly raising his consciousness of the line. In the spring of this year, he went to stay and work in a brigade. He made strenuous efforts to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in analyzing the current situation and solving the actual problems in work and paid attention to repelling interference coming from the "Left" and from the Right, thereby helping this brigade further carry out the Party's various economical policies in the countryside and better arousing the enthusiasm of the commune members for socialism.

The leading members of Hengshan hsien committee have learned deeply from their reading and study in a preceding period that they must study "conscientiously" and "perseveringly" if they want to have a real grasp of something, and that only by reading perseveringly, unswervingly and conscientiously and going through practice strenuously can they understand and have a real grasp of the basic viewpoints of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Since last year, this hsien committee has held five short-term reading classes in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. These classes studied relatively systematically such works of Marx and Lenin as "The Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's relevant writings. The central study group of the hsien committee perseveringly carried out the system of devoting two and a half days to study every week. Apart from these, each hsien committee member consciously set aside one or two hours' time a day for study. The principal leading members of the hsien committee set an example for the rest and took the lead in doing study.

The hsien committee secretary was a cadre of worker-peasant origin who formerly studied in a winter school for only three months. But he grasped study very tightly. When he went away to attend a meeting or went to the villages to make investigation, and whether he was travelling in boat or by car, he always read as soon as he had a free moment. In the past year and more, he read through the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" and some relevant historical books, in addition to the six works of Marx and Lenin specified by the Party Central Committee. His spirit of study inspired the "squad members" of the hsien committee to study.

In view of the characteristics that work was very variable and the personnel were in scattered groups in the countryside, the hsien committee not only perseveringly observed the system governing study but also adopted the method of giving group tutoring, doing private study separately, and holding meetings periodically to discuss problems and exchange experience. In this way, the committee members studied perseveringly at home, brought with them the task of study when going to the lower level, reported on the condition of their studies when they came back, so that they could spur one another on, make up their shortcomings by learning from each others' strong points and carry out study constantly. To strengthen leadership over the study conducted by its members who came to stay and work in the countryside, the hsien committee adopted the method of "two-way traffic," that is, the hsien committee members who went down might return periodically to the hsien seat to seek advice on the difficult and doubtful problems they had met in the course of private study; the hsien's tutors went periodically to give tuition by touring the areas where the hsien committee members were.

One of the hsien committee members was advanced in age and belonged to a low cultural level. He met many problems in study. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Delve into it and in the course of a few months, one to two years, or three to five years, you are bound to have a good grasp of it," he readily sought advice on anything he did not understand in the course of study, asked those who were able to teach him, stayed and worked in the countryside and got together with the cadres to study; when he returned to the office, he asked the tutor about the things which he did not understand until he made them clear. Through diligent study, he could clearly distinguish the materialist theory of reflection from the idealist theory of transcendentalism. In doing his work, he perseveringly made investigation

and study and kept purging his idealist spirit. He scored great results. He became more enthusiastic in study.

Some time ago, Hengshan hsien committee discovered that some comrades were content with the number of books read, neglected the importance of studying "conscientiously" and "making clear" the problem and did not integrate reading and study with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. In view of this problem, the central study group of the hsien committee repeatedly organized all to study Chairman Mao's works such as "Rectify the Party's Style of Work" and "Reform Our Study," penetratingly criticized the pernicious influence of formalism in study spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and continuously improved the quality of study. They deeply understood that: Only by finding the stand, viewpoint and method from Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and building up our ability to analyze and solve problems can we apply the revolutionary doctrine in guiding practical struggle, correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and score practical results in our study.

Through conscientious reading and study, Hengshan hsien committee effectively pushes forward the hsien-wide movement to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary mass criticism and the execution of the Party's various policies. There are more than 3,000 evening political schools in the whole hsien. They have further strengthened the system of study and the cadres and the masses integrate the study of revolutionary doctrine with cultural study and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, giving an impetus to the development of the excellent situation of revolution and production. In 1971, despite a serious drought in this hsien, grain output per mow increased to 916 catties as against some 800 catties in 1970. Currently, everywhere in the hsien is a scene of growing prosperity.

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BASIC LINE

Implement Firmly and Unswervingly the Basic Line of the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 9, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Sining, July 8, 1972) With reference to the reality of the three major revolutionary movements in the pastoral area, the CCP Tajih hsien committee in Tsinghai Province has continued to deepen the comprehension and correct implementation of the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism, and pushed forward the socialist revolution and construction in the pastoral area of the whole hsien.

Tajih hsien is situated in an elevated and cold region south of the Kolo Tibetan Nationality Autonomous Chou in Tsinghai Province. It has an area of about 15,000 square kilometers, and rises to an average height of over 4,000 meters above sea level. The land is vast and sparsely populated, and it is purely a pastoral area.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because of the interference and sabotage by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, the development of animal husbandry was comparatively slow. During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses of herdsmen summoned up their socialist revolutionary activism and brought about bumper harvests in livestock production year after year.

Reflecting on and summing up the positive and negative experience before and after the great cultural revolution, the CCP Tajih hsien committee is able to understand that the firm and unswerving implementation of the Party's basic line in the historical period of socialism is the fundamental guarantee for building the new socialist pastoral area. For the sake of implementing the basic line of the Party and stimulating the development of socialist revolution and construction in the pastoral area, the hsien Party committee first summed up the typical experience of the Party branch of Hungch'i production brigade of Mengchang commune for popularization throughout the hsien.

Before the great cultural revolution and under the interference and sabotage from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this production brigade had for a time slackened the class struggle, and because of the agitation again caused by the overthrown feudal pastoral lords and headsmen, the thinking of the masses was confused, and that directly affected construction in the pastoral area. The grassland deteriorated and damage caused by mice and insects was severe. Later, the Party branch of the production brigade led the poor and lower-middle peasants in carrying out a tit-for-tat struggle against the reactionary feudal pastoral lords and headsmen, and vigorously attacked the sabotaging activities of the class enemies.

In the struggle, the socialist consciousness of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen was further enhanced, their revolutionary zeal soared, and they were determined to struggle arduously and rely on their own efforts for building up the grassland. The Party branch also actively organized and led the masses in a movement to improve the vast grassland. Within several years, they exterminated mice over an area of more than 461,000 mow, and exterminated insects over all together nearly 10,000 mow. They planted more than 3,800 mow to forage grass, and cultivated more than 50,000 mow of grass by closing the banks of the river. For the first time in history they repaired and built irrigation ditches and dressed more than 10,000 mow of land with manure, established a forage grass base, enabled a great increase to take place in the number of cattle supported by the grassland in the whole brigade, and laid down a material foundation for the rapid development of animal husbandry production.

In implementing the basic line of the Party, Hungch'i production brigade takes class struggle as the key link, and by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of building up the enterprise through hard work. After the experience of pushing forward the flourishing development of revolution and production was popularized, an excellent situation in grasping revolution and stimulating production appeared in the whole hsien. Last year the various types of cattle in the whole hsien showed an increase of nearly double that of 1965, the year before the great cultural revolution.

Under the excellent situation, there appeared momentarily in the No. 2 production brigade of Wosai commune a condition of falling production. This condition greatly shocked the hsien Party committee. After the liberation, this production brigade, proceeding with the elimination of bandits and opposing petty despots, built its political power, and up to the time of the great proletarian cultural revolution, work had not been bad all along, and the development of animal husbandry had been very rapid. What then was the cause for the unexpected condition of falling production?

By means of an investigation, it was discovered that because some of the basic level cadres had been influenced by the extreme "Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they had failed to implement the principle of to each according to his own work in the management of work, and there appeared a trend of equalitarianism. Because of that, the socialist activism of the masses was affected and that caused collective production to fall.

With reference to the condition of the No. 2 production brigade of Wosai commune, the CCP Tajih hsien committee studied seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and realized that the basic line of the Party regulated the concrete line and policies of the Party for each period, and the policy is the concrete embodiment of the line. If deviation appears in policy, then it would not be possible to implement correctly the basic line of the Party.

In sabotaging the policies of the Party from the "Left," the aim of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is to sabotage the implementation of the Party's basic line and to restore capitalism. The basic line of the

Party has pointed out the protracted and complex nature of class struggle in the socialist period, and the class struggle in the political and economic spheres must also be made manifest. The purpose of carrying out interference from the "Left" in production management by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is for sabotaging the economic foundation of socialism, and is a manifestation of the class struggle in the economic sphere.

Since the hsien Party committee strengthened its comprehension of the Party's basic line, responsible comrades leading investigation teams have gone deep into the grassland and pastoral area for investigation and study, listened extensively to the views and demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, realistically implemented the various economic policies of the Party for the pastoral area, effectively mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen, and enabled a flourishing and dynamic new situation to appear in revolution and production in the whole pastoral area.

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TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Boldly Employ Them in Work and Firmly Grasp Education in Employment

- Wusih hsien Party committee fully develops the active role of the agricultural scientific and technical personnel and ceaselessly makes new contributions to the development of agricultural production

- Party committee of Ch'inch'uan Machine Tool Works in Paochi seriously implements the Party's policy toward intellectual elements and further develops their initiative and creativeness

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 4, 1972)

(According to NCNA Nanking, July 3, 1972) The CCP committee of Wusih hsien, Kiangsu Province, seriously implements the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, fully develops the active role of the agricultural scientific and technical personnel in scientific experimentation and ceaselessly makes new contributions to the development of agricultural production.

In Wusih hsien there are 330-odd scientific and technical workers in the fields of agriculture, raising of silkworms, growing of mulberry trees and animal husbandry who have graduated from technical schools since the liberation. After an analysis of the ideological conditions of the agricultural scientific and technical personnel, the Party committee of Wusih hsien realized that before the cultural revolution, some of the agricultural scientific and technical personnel were divorced from the masses and from the reality of production. They only hung on to their experimental plots and technical data and wrote papers. Later, influenced by the "theory of techniques are useless" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, they gave up serious scientific and technical research. These manifestations may be different, but they were all an indication of the fact that the question of whom should science and technology serve was not solved well.

Consequently, in order to develop the role of agricultural scientific and technical personnel fully, the hsien Party committee first of all paid attention to helping them remold their world outlook and shift their standpoint as well as to solve the question of whom should scientific research serve. In the agricultural bureau of the hsien there was an agricultural technician who did go down to the basic level to engage in scientific experiments before the cultural revolution. However, as a result of being influenced by the revisionist line of scientific research, he was not clear about whom he should serve and the subjects of research were divorced from the reality of agricultural production. With the help of the hsien Party committee, he began to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "The question of whom do we serve is a basic question and a question of principle," repudiatedthe revisionist line of scientific research and erroneous ideas such

as "private ownership of knowledge," etc., and gradually established the idea of scientific experiments serving agricultural production.

In Wusih hsien during the past few years, the area of double-crop rice planting was expanded incessantly, which brought about some changes in crop distribution, field management and the selection of varieties to be planted. To adapt himself to such changes, last year this technician went to Tungt'ing production brigade, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai, to conduct scientific experiments together with the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants. Disregarding hardship and fatigue, he combined scientific theories and advanced experience from other localities with the practical situation to conduct various experiments including the cultivation of crops and field management. On the basis of large quantities of scientific data which had been grasped, they also summed up various experience including rice sprout cultivation, careful farming, early management, etc. This enabled this production brigade to increase the output of food grains to 1,900-odd chin per mow in 1971, an increase of of 300-odd chin over 1970. The hsien Party committee popularized this experience throughout the hsien, which played an important role in promoting a balanced production increase over a large area.

Wusih hsien Party committee also actively supported the agricultural scientific and technical personnel to develop their work. Leading members of the hsien Party committee and commune Party committees paid great attention to their views on the improvement of agricultural techniques, regularly studied with them ways to solve new problems encountered in agricultural production and incessantly elevated the standard of scientific farming. The hsien Party committee held that to be successful, scientific experiments must be repeated throughout a period of time. Consequently, they regularly educated cadres of the communes and production brigades to look at the work of agricultural scientific and technical personnel correctly. At times when scientific experiments failed to produce great results or when such experiments met with temporary failure, we must especially warmly encourage and support them so that they may continue their work boldly.

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(According to an NCNA dispatch from Sian, July 3, 1972) The Party committee of Ch'inch'uan Machine Tool Works, Paochi, Shensi Province, seriously implements the Party's policy toward intellectual elements, boldly employs the engineering and technical personnel as well as grasps education firmly during their employment. This further developed their initiative and creativeness in socialist construction and promoted the development of revolution and production.

The Party committee of Ch'inch'uan Machine Tool Works realizes from practice that we must boldly employ engineering and technical personnel in the course of education as well as conduct education on them during the course of employment before we can enable them better to serve socialism. Consequently, after assigning the engineering and technical personnel suitable work, the Party committee paid attention to developing their role. "Three-

in-one" technical innovation groups consisting of old workers, cadres and technical personnel were set up throughout the workshops of the works to create conditions for the engineering and technical personnel to contribute their specialized knowledge to technical research activities. In the meantime, short-term technical training classes and technical lectures were conducted in the workshops for the benefit of the workers. Engineering and technical personnel lectured in these classes and lectures. Some of the engineering and technical personnel even took charge of leadership work.

In this works there was an old engineer who conducted scientific research behind closed doors in the past in search of capitalist personal fame and profit. But he achieved nothing after several years and after wasting great amounts of money of the state. During the cultural revolution, his mistake was criticized. For a period of time, some of the leading members of the works dared not employ him.

In view of this situation, the Party committee of the works organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings on the question of intellectual elements and to repudiate the thoughts from the extreme "Left" spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. It also conducted an all-round analysis on this engineer. Everybody agreed that old engineering and technical personnel had accumulated positive as well as negative experience during their long years of work that we should believe that under the guidance of the correct line, they could enhance their achievements, correct their mistakes and make positive contributions to revolution and production.

Thus the Party committee of the works assigned work to this engineer in a technical unit. During a battle of production, this old engineer went deep into the first line and worked hard together with the workers. When he discovered that the excessively complex lubricating system affected the speed of assembly, he set his hand to improving the lubricating system together with the workers. Finally they shortened the time required for assembling by half a day per machine. This played a decisive role in the fulfillment of the annual production plan ahead of schedule. Recently, this engineer completed the design of a large gear cutting lathe with the cooperation of the cadres, workers and technicians. Initial trials showed that this lathe was simple in construction but its performance was good. In the meantime, 240 kilograms of high-class alloy steel could be saved per lathe.

The Party committee of this works paid great attention to the strengthening of education on the engineering and technical personnel in the course of employment. In view of the fact that some of the engineering and technical personnel betrayed some ideological problems in the course of their work, the Party committee organized them to read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously and helped them to remold their world outlook conscientiously and to establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The Party committee of the works regularly organized the engineering and technical personnel and sent them deep into the workshops and among the masses to receive re-education from the workers, to combine themselves with the workers and to do a good job in designing and trial manufacture of products.

Once two technicians who had just graduated from university were responsible for the design of a rotary milling machine. As a result of their lack of practical experience, they encountered many difficulties in their work. So the Party committee of the works let them do the designing in the workshop together with the workers. With the help of the workers and proceeding from practice, they simplified some of the component parts of the original design and finally produced a machine simple in construction, small in size but high in efficiency. In the meantime, they also scored new achievements in ideological remolding.

* * *

PARTY SECRETARY

East China Hsien Party Secretary Cultivates Experimental Plots

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jul. 8, 1972)

constant efforts in cultivating experimental fields have enabled wang ke-li, secretary of the communist party committee of shachou county in kiangsu province, east china, to accumulate experience for guiding production in the whole county.

he has done this in the past few years in line with chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." by working at the grassroots, he has estaolished close ties with the masses.

he reaped 834.4 kilogrammes of wheat from 1.6 mou (15 mou to a hectare) on an experimental field this summer. this set an example in achieving high output for the county.

many new varieties of wheat were introduced into the county in the past few years and they had to be tested to ascertain which best suited local conditions. wang ke-li opened an experimental plot in one of the production teams. he grew two new varieties of wheat, applied the same amount of fertilizer and managed them in the same way. one proved high yielding and resistant to lodging and diseases and was better suited.

the county party secretary has made it a point to test farming problems on his experimental plots first. this has enabled him to give directives in the light of local conditions by putting his work on a sound basis.

he spotted aphides in one of his experimental plots in late may this year. he immediately inspected the fields of two nearby communes and found aphides there too. that evening, he convened a telephone conference and called on all communes and production brigades to check the aphides and wipe them out and proposed control measures on the basis of his experience. a mass campaign soon got under way and the pest was eliminated quickly.

wheat scab was a threat and no effective measures were known locally. it once happened that when two young people were spraying fungicide on a wheat field, one of the sprayers would not work. as they repaired it, they tested its performance time and again and that spot received more fungicide than the other areas. while the rest of the field was badly affected, this spot was unscathed.

this gave a clue to wang ke-li. this year he sprayed fungicide on his experimental plots twice and organized nearby production teams to carry out similar experiments. he finally determined the dose and number of applications needed. being members of the people's communes all over the county were invited to draw on the experience.

he set up an experimental plot on poor shallow soil in another production team. he then discussed with commune members methods of achieving high yields. they suggested improving the soil first. he ploughed the soil to a depth of nearly one foot and gave it four courses of organic fertilizer.

when the young wheat plants were seen growing luxuriantly at the jointing stage in the spring, commune members advised him not to apply fertilizer heavily so as to prevent excessive vegetative growth and lodging. he followed the advice and reaped a good harvest.

wang ke-li modestly learns from the advanced experience of the masses and their creative spirit and sums up their knowledge and is thus able to gain the initiative in guiding production.

WOMEN CADRES

Women Cadres Trained in South China Multi-national Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Jul. 7, 1972)

women cadres of minority nationalities trained in a county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, have played an important role in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

hsilin county is situated in a mountainous area neighbouring yunnan and kweichow provinces and inhabited by people of chuang, han, miao, yao, yi and puyi nationalities. party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the county have strengthened the work of training women cadres and helped them make a conscientious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies, the county party committee and revolutionary committee have trained 600 minority nationality women for leading posts. now 30 per cent of the county, commune, production brigade and team cadres are minority nationality women. sixteen of them are members of party committees and revolutionary committees at the county and commune levels.

these cadres of good political quality have close ties with the commune members and are familiar with production, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines locally.

huang hsiu-lien of chuang nationality is a member of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the pata people's commune. in the old society, her family toiled for landlords for generations and lived in misery and want. as vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee she studies works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works with the help of the county revolutionary committee and the commune party committee. she learns from others modestly. in the past year or so she read "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and some of chairman mao's works on philosophy. this enhanced

her political and theoretical level and strengthened her consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. last year she went to work in the huakung production brigade which was lagging behind. with the local cadres she carried out education in ideology and political line among the masses. grasping revolution and promoting production, the brigade reaped a good harvest of grain.

the party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels in the county have trained the cadres in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. huang ti-mei of yi nationality is a committee member of the party branch of the yenla production brigade. at the beginning she faced many difficulties in heading a water conservancy project because she lacked experience. the secretary of the county party committte, who was working at the grassroots, helped her. with the help of the county party committee, huang ti-mei guided the people in building a 10-kilometre-long canal girdling round 36 hills. this helped the brigade defeat drought. the brigade got a bumper harvest last year with an average yield of 7.5 tons per hectare and became an advanced unit.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Party Branch Plays Vanguard Role in Peking Engineering Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

the third brigade of the peking no. 2 municipal engineering company completed its 1970 and 1971 tasks five and three months ahead of schedule in building the peking general petro-chemical works and went on to score new achievements this year. it has been commended as an outstanding unit by the construction headquarters of the petro-chemical works.

each time the brigade was given an assignment, its party branch would lead the workers and technicians in studying how to implement the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". the laying of pipe-lines was a key project the brigade was to complete in half a year. but the worksite spread on steep mountain slope with little working space and no access to transportation. there were many difficulties in digging a 120-metre-long passage, 20 metres wide and 17 metres deep, for the pipes. the party branch held that difficulties could be overcome, provided it brought the dynamic role of man into full play. after analysing the situation and pooling the wisdom of the masses, it decided to work in three shifts round the clock, blast the mountain and carry rocks in handcarts.

members of the party branch committee worked alongside the workers. they said that the cadres should take the lead in doing whatever they asked the workers to do.

wang chien-ming, secretary of the brigade party branch and member of the peking municipal party committee, was the first to drill blast holes. when they were boring holes one day, a huge rock rolled down. wang chien-ming blocked the rock with his body and was injured, but he saved the workers. after an explosion the deputy party branch secretary, with a safety belt round him, would work on the cliffs to clear away the debris that might endanger the workers. inspired by the exemplary deeds of the cadres, the workers worked with revolutionary zeal. no one took a day off, even during the traditional spring festival. they completed the project two months ahead of schedule, on the eve of international labour day, may 1.

they had already laid several dozen pipes. but rising underground water raised the pipes somewhat. two methods to deal with the situation were possible. one was to add earth to press down the pipes and bring the project up to standard; the other was to relay the pipes. after earnest discussion under the guidance of the party branch, the workers held that in view of the importance of the project, strict observance of high quality was necessary. without the least hesitation, they relaid the pre-stressed concrete pipes, each weighing 3.7 tons. leading members of the party branch and the workers finished the job in a day and a half.

workers of the third brigade, under the leadership of the party branch and with a high sense of duty of doing their best to the party and the people, completed 14 items rapidly with good quality.

the party branch paid great attention to the welfare of the workers. to increase their cultural life, television sets were installed, a basketball court and table tennis rooms were built and an amateur theatrical team was organized.

to ensure the workers' safety and health the party branch constantly strengthens labour protection and improves medical work and the workers' canteens. one worker tore up the sick-leave notice given him by the doctor and went on working. the party secretary found this out and urged him to go home and have a good rest.

leading members of the brigade party branch often spend their free time calling on workers at their homes to help solve their difficulties.

leading party branch members study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought assiduously, and help the workers to do so. they take part in physical labour with the workers in the daytime and study revolutionary theory in the evening.

party branch secretary wang chien-ming, who was an ordinary worker, had only a few years of schooling. but he studied hard to raise his educational and theoretical level. in the past few years he has read "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and "the civil war of france" and the "selected works of mao tsetung", and taken extensive notes. under the guidance of the party branch, more than 200 of the 300 workers in the brigade have studied the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung". a number of them have read some other marxist-leninist writings. this study has helped heighten their revolutionary enthusiasm and consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Minority Area in Southwest China Prospers

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 8, 1972)

the people of minority nationalities in a mountain area in southwest china, who were farming with primitive methods at the time of liberation, have built up a prosperous socialist collective economy.

the 600-square-kilometre tayaoshan mountain area in the yao autonomous county of yunnan province is inhabited by 11,000 people of yao, miao, yi, chuang and han nationalities, with yao as the main nationality. brutal oppression and exploitation by the feudal landlords and despots and the kuomintang reactionaries held production at a low level. the people cleared mountain slopes by fire, tilled with crude farm tools, and had to eat wild plants to maintain a bare subsistence. tree bark and straw served as their bedding. this miserable life was brought to an end in 1950 with the liberation of the area.

in response to chairman mao's great call "get organized", teng kuo-an, a yao peasant who worked as a hired hand before liberation, led more than 20 families in setting up the first mutual-aid farming team in the area in 1955. in one year, they opened up two-thirds of a hectare of terraced fields on hill slopes overgrown with nettles and provided the land with irrigation. their success inspired others. they said: "a single stake cannot be made into a fence. by getting organized, we increase our strength."

the poor and lower-middle peasants in the same village then went a step further and founded the first agricultural producers' cooperative in the mountain area in the winter of 1957. other peasants followed suit and soon 78 such cooperatives came into existence, and this opened new prospects for expanding production.

in another village, 20 of the 23 peasant families toiled as hired hands or went begging before liberation, and not one of them owned an ox or a horse. after they set up an agricultural cooperative, they relied on their collective strength to build ditches, open wasteland and grow rice. the village thrived.

when the people of various nationalities were advancing along the socialist road of collectivization, liu shao-chi and his agents spread the fallacy that conditions were unripe for setting up agricultural cooperatives in the minority area, and ordered the cooperatives dissolved. the peasants, who knew from their own experience the advantage of collectivization, opposed such an order. yet most of the cooperatives were forced to disband. irrigation projects they had built collectively fell into disrepair and collapsed and large tracts of the wasteland they had opened up were abandoned.

lo tzu-hsiang, then member of the yaoshan area party committee and chairman of the yatupo cooperative, and members of the cooperative persisted. they continued to construct irrigation projects and open wasteland. the cooperative's collective economy steadily grew and in a few years it not only ended its grain deficiency but began to sell surplus grain to the state. this cooperative

was an example for people throughout the area. they re-established cooperatives in 1966.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the multi-national people criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and firmly advanced toward socialist collectivization. the yaoshan people's commune was set up in march 1970 on the basis of the cooperatives. under the leadership of the commune party committee, the people started a vigorous mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. with the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the commune members terraced hill slopes. relying on their collective strength they built more than 100 water control projects to use mountain springs to irrigate farmland. the paddy field area was extended to 600 hectares. they also built 18 small hydro-electric power stations. efforts were made to transform the farming system and double-crop rice was adopted.

today, socialist construction in tayaoshan is vigorous and thriving. following the expansion of farm capital construction, production kept rising. more grain was sold to the state in 1970 and 1971 than the preceding six years. livestock breeding increased considerably. forty-eight primary schools and two classes at middle school level have been set up for children of the yao people who used to keep accounts by notching trees. eighty per cent of the school-aged children are in school. the local poor and lower-middle peasants of yao nationality also have university students. the commune set up a hospital and five medical stations. shops with more than 1,000 varieties of goods are found in every production brigade. the cultural and material life of the people is improving day by day.

SPORTS

Chinese Sportsmen Make Rapid Progress

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

chinese sportsmen are making rapid progress in political understanding and technical skill. they are nurtured by mao tsetung thought and have been tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

following are hsinhua interviews with three who participated in the recent national tournament of basketball, volleyball, football, table tennis and badminton, the biggest ball contest since the country's liberation. they are: lamu, a new girl basketball player from tibet, hu tao-pen, a table tennis veteran who placed fourth in the men's singles at the tournament, and chen yu-niang, the brilliant first-prize winner in the women's singles and doubles.

daughter of an emancipated serf, 23-year old lamu was on the women's basketball team representing the tibet

autonomous region, which played with courage and vigour and good sportsmanship at the tournament and won warm admiration from spectators.

She said: "My father and mother were serfs, and so was I as a child. I used to toddle after mother to tend cattle and sheep and do all kinds of chore for the serfowner. Once I felt so hungry that I plucked some peas to eat. I was beaten unconscious for this by the serfowner. What was a basketball? We serfs never had the chance to see one.

"It is the Communist Party and Chairman Mao who emancipated us and made us the masters of socialist new China and also of sports".

Tibet had democratic reform in 1959. Serfdom was abolished once and forever in Tibet. The million serfs were emancipated. Little Lamu went to school. She entered the Tibet Institute of Nationalities in 1965. She graduated in 1970 with the determination to build a new socialist Tibet. She began working in the forestry company in the autonomous region. Travelling all year round in deep mountain forests, Lamu studied Chairman Mao's works hard and worked with an earnest desire to serve the people wholeheartedly. She was admitted into the Communist Youth League last February.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's instruction "Promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", the Tibetan lumbermen open up their own sportsgrounds in the virgin forests on the "roof of the world". From these sports enthusiasts of the lumber areas have emerged promising players. Lamu is one of them.

Hu Tao-pen, a veteran table tennis player who has participated in several world tournaments, was on the Hupeh provincial team to the recent national contest. He impressed the spectators with his modesty in learning from others while showing a courageous fighting spirit.

Hu Tao-pen comes from a family of working people. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the physical culture and sports workers sharply criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "everything for the medal" and "technique first" pushed by Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers, and conscientiously studies Chairman Mao's teaching "This question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." He came to understand that it was a struggle between the two lines whether physical culture and sports served the workers, peasants and soldiers. From then on, he has been going to factories, rural areas and people's liberation army companies even more regularly to take part in manual labour, learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and perform for them. He has come to a deeper understanding of the fundamental question of "play table tennis for whom?" He made up his mind to persist in the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Hu Tao-pen is a table tennis coach and also a player. He understands that a revolutionary physical culture and sports worker must have a firm political orientation and perfect his skill constantly. He trains hard, doing morning exercises, taking long runs, building up his stamina and improving his playing skill. At the same time, he eagerly helps new players.

outstanding player chen yu-niang, who came first in both the women's singles and doubles, said: "i was brought up and trained by the party and people. any honour for me rightfully should go to the party and chairman mao."

26-year-old chen yu-niang lived overseas and returned to the motherland when she was 14. later she entered the hupeh physical culture institute. she studied in earnest chairman mao's articles "serve the people" and "in memory of norman bethune". setting the images of chang szu-teh and norman bethune as her examples, she was determined to fulfill the task assigned her by the party.

over the past few years she and her comrades have frequently gone to the grass-roots units to perform for and learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers. she never for a moment slackens her ideological remoulding. one day she had to give an exhibition for p.l.a. men both in the daytime and in the evening. she was tired after the first match and suggested to the coach having someone replace her in the second match. as soon as the words were out of her mouth, she felt she was wrong. she encouraged herself with the unyielding spirit of the workers, peasants and soldiers in overcoming difficulties and played the second match. her tenacity won warm applause from the spectators.

in training, chen yu-niang sets strict demands on herself and makes constant efforts to perfect her skill. the more progress she makes, the greater attention she pays to learning from others.

chen yu-niang was admitted into the chinese communist party in january this year. recalling the years since her return to the motherland, she said: "my becoming a proletarian vanguard is due entirely to the party's concern and education. i will devote myself to the magnificent cause of the proletariat."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Metallurgical Working Group Leaves Shanghai for Peking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 7, 1972)

the albanian metallurgical working group led by veiz gjebero, vice-minister of construction, left shanghai for peking by train today after paying a visit here.

the group was seen off at the railway station by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui and leading members of departments concerned.

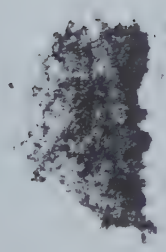
while in shanghai, the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, an iron and steel plant, a metallurgical plant and a refractory materials factory.

they were honoured at a banquet given by ma tien-shui.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Study Group Leaves Cuba for Home

(NCNA-English Havana, Jul. 6, 1972)



the five-member chinese agriculture and animal husbandry study group led by tshang cheng-yao left here for home by air today after concluding their study and friendly visit in this country.

the group was seen off at airport by oscar villar, director of the department of international relations, and santiago castro, deputy director of the department of animal husbandry, of the cuban national institute for agrarian reform, and chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun.

the group arrived here on june 13. during its stay in cuba, it was accorded a friendly reception. yesterday, raul curbelo morales, vice-president of the cuban national institute for agrarian reform, received and feted all members of the group. chinese ambassador chang teh-chun gave a reception on june 30 on the visit of the group to cuba.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese, French Foreign Ministers Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and french minister of foreign affairs maurice schumann held talks here this afternoon.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the french side were herve alphand, jean-pierre brunet, jean beliard, henri froment-meurice, yves delahaye, jean-louis chaussende and roger duzer.

present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking charles malo, henri leclercq and jean-paul reau.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang and li chung-yin.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen was also present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of French Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to welcome the french government delegation led by maurice schumann, minister of foreign affairs.

attending the banquet were members of the delegation herve alphand, jean-pierre brunet, jean beliard, henri froment-meurice, yves delahaye, jean-louis chaussende and roger duzer, as well as madame schumann and madame alphand and correspondents with the delegation.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife and diplomatic officials of the french embassy here also attended.

the national flags of china and france hung side by side in the banquet hall. chi peng-fei and maurice schumann made speeches (to be released in full separately) at the banquet, followed by the playing of the national anthems of france and china. toasts were drunk to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and france and the friendly relations between the two countries.

present at the banquet were:

pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade; chiao kuan-hua and fu hao, vice-foreign ministers; chang weñ-chin, assistant foreign minister; huang chen, chinese ambassador to france; leading members of chinese departments concerned liu shao-wen, hsu han-ping, chu lin, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang, chang cheng-teh, tai cheng-yuan, liu ching-tang, lai ta-yuan, yu pu-hsueh, wang yen-chiu and ma chia-chun, and chinese scientists cheng mao-tan and lin jung.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

following is the text of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of french foreign minister maurice schumann.

your excellency respected foreign minister mr. maurice schumann and madame schumann,

distinguished guests on the french government delegation,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad that the french government delegation led by his excellency mr. maurice schumann, minister of foreign affairs of the republic of france, came to china yesterday for an official visit. on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, i express warm welcome to foreign minister schumann and madame schumann and all the distinguished guests on the french government delegation.

france is a great country. the french people are a great people. their brilliant achievements in the cultural field and in art and sciences are valuable contributions to the spiritual wealth of mankind. they have a glorious tradition of ardent love for independence and liberty. the great french revolution holds an important place in modern world history. during world war ii, the french people fought indomitably against fascist aggression and for the liberation of their fatherland; and in the post-war period, they made unremitting efforts in safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty. the chinese people highly appraise general de gaulle, a dauntless fighter against fascist aggression and for the defence of the national independence of france, and sincerely wish that the french people, under the leadership of his

excellency president georges pompidou, will continue to achieve new successes on the road of safeguarding and strengthening the independence of france.

it is the common aspiration and sacred right of all peoples to win and safeguard the independence and freedom of their countries. however, many countries and nations in the world are today still subjected to foreign aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying. such hegemony and power politics which impair the independence and sovereignty of other countries and endanger world peace should not continue. the chinese government consistently maintains that all nations, big or small, should be equal; big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. the affairs of the people of a given country must be handled by the people of that country themselves and no other country has the right to interfere; the affairs of the world should be discussed and settled by all the countries of the world, and should not be dictated by one or two countries.

the war of aggression waged by u.s. imperialism in indochina is a sanguinary war of a big nation bullying small ones after world war ii. of late, the united states, in defiance of the strong opposition of the people throughout the world, has been stepping up its "vietnamization" of the war and escalating its war against the democratic republic of viet nam, mining and blockading the ports and expanding its bombings in northern viet nam. the heroic vietnamese people are not to be subdued and they are not alone in their struggle. the only way to settle the viet nam and the indochina questions is to withdraw the u.s. and its vassal forces from indochina and completely cease supporting the nguyen van thieu puppet government, the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thann clique and the lao rightists, so that the three indochinese peoples may solve their own problems by themselves. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its aggression and interference, the vietnamese, khmer and lao peoples will continue their war of resistance to the end and the chinese people will continue to support the indochinese peoples in their war of resistance to the end.

the chinese and french peoples have always been friendly to each other. thanks to the personal concern and efforts of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, our two countries established diplomatic relations in 1964, laying a new foundation for the development of the friendship between the peoples of china and france. in the past two years, france has sent several government and parliamentary delegations to china for friendly visits. and chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo visited france last year at the head of a government delegation and was accorded a friendly reception by the french government. trade and exchanges in science and technology and culture between our two countries have increased. we note with satisfaction the favourable development of the relations between china and france, and we would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks to the french government for its efforts over many years toward the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and against the creation of "two chinas" there.

the social systems of china and france are different, and the foreign policies of our two countries are not quite alike. however, both our countries love our independence and oppose foreign control and interference. both our countries wish to develop our relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty

and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. the present visit to china by his excellency foreign minister schumann and mme schumann and all the other distinguished guests on the french government delegation has provided the two sides with an opportunity to exchange views on mutual relations and questions of common interest, and this will be conducive to an increase in the mutual understanding and ties between our two countries. i wish complete success to the visit of his excellency foreign minister schumann.

in conclusion, please allow me to propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of france,

to the friendship between the chinese and french peoples and the good relations between the two countries,

to the health of his excellency president georges pompidou,

to the health of his excellency foreign minister maurice schumann and mme schumann,

to the health of all the distinguished guests on the french government delegation,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Maurice Schumann's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

following is the text of the speech by french minister of foreign affairs maurice schumann at the banquet given in his honour here this evening by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei:

mr. minister and madame,
excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

it is more than eight years since france and the people's republic of china reached agreement to establish diplomatic relations between them. this decision, which was accompanied by no condition or reservation on either side, made a considerable impact at the time. the renewed interest in your country, in the richness of her civilization and the abundance of her recent achievements, which was seen to burst forth in all strata of the french people, showed that the latter was aware of the importance of the move that had been made. indeed, and nobody has any doubt about it, the significance of that move surpassed by far the franco-chinese relations. general de gaulle, in conformity with his habit, had opened the way,

of which international opinion was well aware. if, since then, others have taken the way or would one day follow it, france could only and will only rejoice at this.

in the past years, everything has justified this policy, with splendid evidence. our contacts have multiplied; the visits to china by mr. bettencourt and to france by mr. pai hsiang-kuo enabled the laying of foundations for the development of our exchanges, notably economic exchanges, which an increasingly precise knowledge of each other's production would enable to grow. a friendship has been forged, and the fact that we belong to two different continents does not impede its growth.

this phenomenon is not fortuitous. france and china have deep reasons for understanding and appreciating each other. both are old and solid nations, the one of europe of a thousand years, and the other of ancient and venerable asia, who have in their respective national traditions a similar love for their independence; both are determined to equip themselves with the means for their own security and have shown their hostility to the policy of the blocs. they evidently have every interest, in mutual respect for the orientations they have each chosen, in enlarging their dialogue and the convergence of their views on many important points, which will serve the cause of world peace.

france, and first of all her president mr. georges pompidou, is glad that the efforts made in the united nations by the friends of the people's republic of china have eventually succeeded in restoring to her her legitimate rights and giving her the place due to her in the discussions of the current major problems in this organization. our two countries, being both permanent members of the security council, assume special responsibilities there, which can only prompt them to cooperate in the search for peaceful solutions to international differences.

there are alas conflicts which no negotiations or consultations, whether inside or outside the united nations, have yet been able to alleviate. i am thinking notably -- and how can one help thinking here with a particular intensity? -- of the sad and dramatic war which is raging in viet nam and which has been extended to the whole of indochina. france ardently wishes to see this conflict find, with the least delay, a political solution both just and durable. this wish -- who could doubt it? -- is shared by china. we know the terms of a true settlement; they were formulated by general de gaulle in the capital of a neighbouring and friendly country. france remains deeply attached to the independence of cambodia in neutrality, just as it is to the independence of the three other indochinese countries, to which the french people feel themselves bound by a traditional friendship more than ever enduring. may the negotiators find at last the common ground which will put an end to the sufferings of the peoples of the peninsula exclamation

it would be futile to hope that we could, on all the problems that we shall examine during the talks, find a total unanimity of views between our two governments. but my visit has precisely the aim of promoting a better understanding of our respective positions and facilitating our positions coming closer together. in a world in which questions cannot be analyzed in isolation and on a purely local plane, conversations like those we are holding at

this moment make a valuable contribution to the perception we, on either side, have of the present realities, notably in europe and asia.

as you know, france bases its policy on the concepts of detente and cooperation. she has made efforts with her neighbours towards the joint affirmation of their personality, particularly in the economic field; it is also justified for the chinese government to attach a great significance to the development of the european community. it also knows why we want to contribute to the service of peace by substituting in the whole of europe, dialogue among peoples for the confrontation of blocs. in a more general sense, the objective of our efforts is a diversified world in which every country, respecting their alliances and friendships, can live and express themselves free from compulsion and pressure.

between france and china, distance is not an obstacle. it is the same with the difference between our regimes, ever since we took as a principle non-interference in the internal affairs of others. on the other hand, there are obvious reasons for us to come closer to each other. economically, our two states stand only to gain by a stepping-up of our exchanges, the volume of which should be increased. france is inclined towards this and her industries, which are turning ever more towards the outside world, are conscious of the necessity to make their justly famous techniques better known in more distant markets. as for contacts in the fields of science, culture and sports, which up to now have been limited, china will find us ready to favour them, because we know the benefit which our two countries can gain from them.

but beyond the material or even intellectual advantages from such a development of our relations, it is the friendship between france and china which should be our fundamental preoccupation. and what i have seen today, the warmth of the welcome accorded to us and the cordiality of the conversations which i have had, have filled me with confidence. i am convinced that the links which my visit will contribute to establish or strengthen will become ever more solid; and this corresponds to the interest, not only of our two peoples, but of international peace.

when i express these good wishes, i am conveying them to the people's republic of china in the name of my country and of mr. georges pompidou, president of the republic, from whom i present the sincerest sentiments to the chinese people and their leaders.

it is in this spirit that i invite you to raise your glasses and drink to the health of chairman mao tsetung, of acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu, of premier chou en-lai, of yourself mr. minister, of all the personages present, and to the prosperity of the chinese people and the development of the friendship between our two countries.

French Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Occasion of French Government Delegation's Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife gave a cocktail party here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of maurice schumann, french minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, and the french government delegation led by him.

present were fu hao, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife chiao ling; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; huang chen, chinese ambassador to france; and leading members of chinese departments, including liu shao-wen, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang, chang cheng-ten, tai cheng-yuan, pan fei, wang yeh-chiu, keng tao-ming and ma chia-chun.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

French Government Delegation Attends Ballet Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

the french government delegation led by foreign minister maurice schumann attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe here this evening.

also attending were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, and officials of the french embassy here.

accompanying the distinguished french guests at the performance were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, huang chen, chinese ambassador to france, and leading members of chinese departments, including liu ching-tang, hsu han-ping, chu lin, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien and hu shu-tu.

CHINA AND JAMAICA

Li Hsien-nien, Chou Hua-min and Li Chuan Meet Jamaica Exploratory Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, this morning met s. carlton m. alexander, former president of the jamaica chamber of commerce, and all members of the jamaica exploratory trade mission led by him. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, including wu fan-wu, peng chin-po, tao ta-chao, li shu-teh and wang ju-kun.

Jamaica Trade Exploring Mission Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

the jamaica trade exploring mission led by s. carlton m. alexander, former president of the jamaica chamber of commerce, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here by air today.

the mission was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other organizations, including wang shih, tao ta-chao, li hu-teh wang ju-kun and cheng shu-teh.

the mission gave a farewell banquet on the eve of its departure. among the guests at the banquet were chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, li chuan and other leading members of organizations concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Press Conference on Joint Statement of North and South

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference here at noon today on the issuance of the july 4 joint statement of the north and the south.

the korean ambassador said that the joint statement of the north and the south was of great significance in the struggle of the korean people for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. it constituted a historic milestone in the struggle of our people for the realization of national reunification. it reflected the warm desire of the entire north and south korean people for the reunification of the fatherland and the valuable results attained in the sacred struggle for its realization, he said.

the ambassador stressed: "the most important question arising in settling the question of national reunification in conformity with the will and interest of our people is to solve the questions of our country by the koreans themselves on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting outside forces."

the ambassador said: "the joint statement of the north and the south is a powerful blow to those who try to obstruct korea's reunification and perpetuate the division, while going against the desire of the nation and against the current of history.

"now that our nation is settling its internal problems according to its own faith, the u.s. imperialists must no longer meddle in the domestic affairs of our country; they must withdraw at once, taking with them all their forces of aggression.

"the japanese militarists must desist from their scheme to reinvade south korea and give up their hostile policy toward our republic."

"the great leader comrade kim il sung has paid the deepest attention to the reunification of the country since the first day of the country's division up to date," he said. "comrade kim il sung has repeatedly clarified the line of attaining the country's reunification, not in all cases by reliance upon the outside forces, but by the efforts of the koreans themselves, not by means of war, but by peaceful means, and has exerted all his efforts for its realization."

he added: "thanks to the wise policy and outstanding leadership of the leader for the country's independent peaceful reunification, the situation of our country has turned more advantageous to our people for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland with each passing day."

the ambassador said that the entire people of north and south korea, in accordance with the three principles of the country's reunification elucidated by the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung should unfold a vigorous joint struggle to reject outside forces, achieve a great national unity and reunify the country peacefully.

attending the press conference were wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry; and ichihei sugiyama, dharmasena manuweera, said salim abdulla and yang yi, members of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association.

present were also press officials of foreign embassies in peking.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "A Good Beginning"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

following is the full text of a "people's daily" editorial today entitled "a good beginning":

a joint statement was issued by north and south korea on july 4, 1972. both sides affirmed in the joint statement the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland laid down by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and reached agreement on a number of other questions. the high-level talks between north and south korea and their joint statement have opened the door for contacts between the north and south. this is a good beginning for the cause of the independent peaceful reunification of korea and will have a positive impact on the development of the situation in asia and the world.

north and south korea were originally a united nation, but because of man-made reasons, they remained in a divided and antagonistic state in the past 27 years. the realization of the peaceful reunification of korea is the uppermost national desire of the korean people. in recent years, the demand for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland surged among the people in north and south korea. the high-level talks between north and south korea and the joint statement of the two sides embody the common will of the entire korean people and will bring new inspiration to their struggle for the realization of the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have made unremitting efforts for the independent peaceful reunification of the country and repeatedly expounded their correct policy and reasonable proposals to this end. particularly in recent years, the workers' party and government of korea put forth on many occasions important positive proposals. in april, 1971, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea put forth the 8-point programme for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. in a speech on august 6, 1971, premier kim il sung expressed

readiness to come in touch with all political parties including the democratic republican party of south korea, public organizations and individual personages. on january 10 and may 26, 1972, premier kim il sung expounded a series of proposals on the conclusion of a peace agreement between north and south korea, political negotiations and establishment of a confederation. last may, premier kim il sung laid down three principles of national reunification, namely, the question of reunification should be solved independently on the principle of national self-determination, rejecting the interference of outside forces, great national unity should be promoted, transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and system, and reunification should be attained peacefully, each side refraining from the use of arms against the other side. the three principles laid down by premier kim il sung pointed out the correct path for the korean people to attain the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the positive result achieved by the high-level talks between north and south korea is a great victory of the line concerning the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland followed by the workers' party and government of korea headed by comrade kim il sung.

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out: "the korean question must be left to the korean people so they may solve it by themselves on the principle of national self-determination without any interference of outside forces."

the affairs of each country should be handled by its own people themselves. interference in other country's affairs by any country is unjustifiable. the korean people are the masters of korea. the question of the reunification of korea should be solved by the korean people themselves, rejecting the interference of outside forces. the publication of the joint statement of north and south korea eloquently shows that direct talks between north and south korea without interference by outside forces can achieve progress in promoting the reunification of the fatherland. the root-cause of the long-term split of korea lies in aggression and interference by u.s. imperialism. the fact that the korean people themselves have now opened a way for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland has completely stripped u.s. imperialism of all pretexts to interfere in the internal affairs of korea. the united states should withdraw all its troops stationed in south korea and stop introducing japanese militarist forces into south korea. the national will of the korean people for the reunification of the fatherland is unshakable and no force can hold back the historic trend of independent peaceful reunification of korea.

the chinese government and people have all along resolutely supported the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and resolutely supported the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea in their just and solemn stand for the realization of peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we firmly believe that korea with 3,000-ri beautiful land will certainly be reunified and the more than 40 million flesh-and-blood korean compatriots will certainly be reunited.

Korean Cinematographic Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

the korean cinematographic delegation led by song ik su left here for home by air today.

the delegation arrived here on june 30. while in peking, the korean comrades visited the central newsreels and documentary film studio and a film laboratory.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by lu ping and yen hung-liang, leading members of chinese organizations, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Chou En-lai, Keng Piao, Han Nien-lung, Li Chiang Meet Minister Xuan Thuy, Vice Minister Ly Ban, Ambassador Ngo Thuyen, Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, keng piao, han nien-lung and li chiang this afternoon met and had a fraternal and cordial talk with minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

trinh ngoc thai, minister xuan thuy's secretary, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and staff members lu wei-chao, liang feng, chang ching and hu chien-wen.

Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Minister Xuan Thuy

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam.

among the guests at the banquet were ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n., ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and other vietnamese comrades.

present were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, liang feng, hsiao huang and mao pao-chung.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

Minister Xuan Thuy Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, left here for paris by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other departments, including lu wei-chao, hsiao huang and chang li-kuang.

also present were:

ly ban, vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n.; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and other vietnamese comrades; and

van piny, vice-foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

Stories of Mutual Help and Militant Unity on Chinese-Vietnamese Border

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 7, 1972)

mutual aid and militant unity in the spirit of proletarian internationalism characterize the relationship between the chinese people living in chinping county, yunnan province, and the vietnamese people on the other side of the sino-vietnamese border.

doctor comes at mid-night

a little after nine o'clock one evening some time ago, a serious illness struck a woman commune member named ho erh-mei in the jeshuitang production team in chinping county. the patient lay in a coma. team leader chang teh-hsiang and some militiamen hurriedly improvised a stretcher to take her to the brigade clinic some 20 kilometres away.

when news reached the neighbouring vietnamese village, xahatrai, a young woman doctor happened to be on her rounds. she immediately set out with her medical kit, carrying with her the profound feelings of the vietnamese people for the chinese people.

but the two villages are separated by a river which was in spate in the storm raging that night. the vietnamese doctor, worried about her chinese sister's life, forded the swift river at the risk of her own safety. by the time she reached the chinese village at mid-night, she was drenched and covered with mud. the villagers built a fire and brewed tea for her.

but the vietnamese doctor was too anxious about the patient to warm up with a cup of hot tea and dry her clothes. she diagnosed the case and gave her an injection and some medicine. after half an hour of emergency measures, the patient came to.

before setting out for home early the next morning, the vietnamese doctor left behind some medicine and asked the patient's family to let her know if things got worse. full of gratitude, the villagers saw the vietnamese doctor off a long way from their village and the team leader escorted her across the river.

before long the patient was well and again took part in revolution and production.

rescuing comrades-in-arms from river

it was a bazaar day at the nafachieh town on the chinese border. ly a to, a 56-year-old woman, and six others from the neighbouring vietnamese village were rowing a ferryboat across the river for a shopping trip to the bazaar. suddenly a big wave overturned the boat and swept away the seven vietnamese comrades.

a chinese boatman named tao kuang-ming on another vessel saw what happened. he and his mate immediately steered their boat toward the vietnamese comrades. one by one, six of them were helped on to the boat, but one person was still missing. the boatmen paddled with

all their might to find her. finally they spotted her drifting with the current some 300 yards away. the chinese boat captain dived into the torrential current and finally brought the woman to shore.

words about the incident spread quickly. two doctors of the clinic at chinshuiho arrived on the run. at the same time an instruction from the county revolutionary committee came: "do everything possible to save the vietnamese comrades."

the woman was in critical condition. her breathing and pulse were feeble and her pupils were dilated. one doctor took the patient on his back to get water out of her body. then the two doctors did artificial respiration and gave her an injection of a heart stimulant. after half an hour of intense first aid, the patient's breathing became normal.

she was then sent to the clinic. by the time she became conscious, a complication occurred -- edema of the lungs. she began to vomit blood and her blood pressure dropped sharply. the doctors kept vigil over her till they got her blood pressure to rise again and the edema lessened.

then she was transferred to the county hospital where she recovered fully after five days of meticulous medical care. on her departure for home, the vietnamese comrade told her chinese friends: "to thank the chinese militiamen and doctors for having saved my life, i promise you i will do my best in farm production to support the front against u.s. imperialism."

story of ferry

it was raining heavily one mid-summer night. the tengtiao river was rising. the wire painter of a big wooden vessel at the ferry suddenly broke and it was carried away by the stream.

the vessel belonged to the chinshuiho production team and was used at a ferry. the team leader dispatched militiamen to search for it but they could not locate it.

the vessel was carried to the lower reaches near a village in viet nam. vietnamese people found the vessel and knew it belonged to chinese comrades. several young vietnamese jumped into the torrential river and pushed the vessel near the bank. they carefully repaired the damaged hull and notified the chinese comrades.

the people of the chinshuiho production team were overjoyed. they immediately sent some commune members to the vietnamese village 15 kilometres away to get the boat. the vietnamese comrades welcomed them like kin and offered them wine and bananas.

since the section of the river between the two villages was full of whirlpools and the river bed was narrow, the vietnamese comrades were concerned that the chinese comrades were unfamiliar with this and would have difficulties going back. so they sent four vietnamese comrades with a sampan to guide the chinese comrades.

the next day, the boat returned safely. people flocked from all sides to shake hands with the vietnamese comrades and asked them to bring back to the vietnamese people the

gratitude of the chinese people and their determination to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

extinguishing fire in valley

the people of taiyang village of chinping county and the vietnamese people of malatpha village, phongtho county, have been like kin for a long time. these villages in a deep valley face each other, with a river flowing between.

one busy spring sowing day, malatpha village caught fire. seven chinese women who were then working in the field shouted for help. one of them thought that there might be nobody in the village as the vietnamese kinsmen had gone to the field on the other side of the mountain. "put out the fire exclamation" the chinese women rushed down the mountain and ran towards malatpha village.

they waded through the river and ran up the mountain. they reached the vietnamese village in half an hour, a trip that usually took one hour.

disregarding their own safety, they at once rushed into the flames to save the property of their kinsmen. one woman suddenly heard a cry for help. she ran into a house and saw an old sick woman lying in bed. her chinese sister carried her out of danger.

at that moment, the vietnamese kinsmen arrived. united in struggle, the people of the two countries extinguished the fire and saved almost all the houses. seeing that the seven chinese women had their eyebrows and hair singed, vietnamese kinsmen said: "we'll never forget your friendship, chinese comrades exclamation" the chinese women replied: "the heroic vietnamese people have scored great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we'll always learn from you."

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Senator Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

helena z. benitez, senator of the philippines, and her party wound up their visit here and left for home by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned, including kuo tung-chun, cheng jui-sheng and shih huang.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 7, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic delegation with lu wen-chun as head and yin hsi-nan and chen hsiao-chang as deputy heads arrived here by plane yesterday for a friendly visit to romania.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by elena poparad, chairman of the romanian gymnastic federation, and other leading members of the physical culture and sports circles of romania.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi gave a film reception on july 6 in freetown during which two documentary films, "warm welcome to sierra leone government delegation" and "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament", were shown, according to a report from that city.

among about 500 guests present were sierra leone vice-president and prime minister sorie ibranim koroma, minister of finance c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of external affairs s.a.j. pratt, minister of works d.f. shears, minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma, minister of lands and mines kawusu conteh, minister of trade and industry s.a. fofana, minister of development gandi capio, minister of labour f.b. turay, minister of state kaikai, deputy defence minister gbamanja, southern province resident minister gobio lamin, northern province resident minister b. mansaray, freetown mayor akibo betts, deputy speaker s.d. koroma, members of the sierra leone government delegation that visited china last july, members of the sierra leone delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament, and friends from all walks of life and foreign diplomatic officials in the country.

during the reception, sierra leone friends repeatedly and warmly applauded the friendship between the two governments and peoples and the unity among the afro-asian peoples.

at the end of the reception, ambassador chao cheng-yi presented the two films respectively to minister kamara-taylor, leader of the sierra leone government delegation that visited china last july, and to koroma, minister of social welfare and head of the sierra leone delegation that attended the table tennis invitational tournament.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Sudanese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the youth delegation from the democratic republic of the sudan with abdel ghaffar mohamed nur as its leader and salih yagoub hamdan as its deputy leader.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the growing friendship between the people and youth of china and the sudan.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, ou tang-liang, hsing jen-hsien, liu kuang-ya, yin pang-chang, chia hsueh-chien, chu liang and li chia-kuan, as well as representatives of peking youth.

diplomatic officials of the sudanese embassy in peking were also present.

Peking University Rally Welcomes Sudanese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

teacher and students of peking university gave a warm welcome to the youth delegation of the democratic republic of the sudan with abdel ghaffar mohamed nur as the leader and salih yagoub hamdan as the deputy leader at a friendship rally of chinese and sudanese youth today.

delegation leader abdel ghaffar mohamed nur and other distinguished sudanese guests were warmly welcomed to the university by the teachers and students who lined the road leading to the campus, beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans of welcome.

li sheng-chun, representative of the university's students, and delegation leader abdel ghaffar mohamed nur spoke at the rally which was full of expressions of friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

li sheng-chun said: the sudanese people have a glorious revolutionary tradition of struggle against imperialism. since the may revolution, the sudanese people, under the leadership of president nimeri, have successfully defeated imperialist schemes of subversion, control and interference, safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty and constantly won new achievements in promoting the unity between the fraternal nationalities in the north and south, developing the national economy and other fields of endeavour.

li sheng-chun spoke highly of the solid militant friendship between the people and youth of china and the sudan in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. he expressed the conviction that the current visit of the sudanese friends would further the existing friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

abdel ghaffar mohamed nur gave an account of the victories won by the people and youth of the sudan under the leadership of president nimeri in the struggle against imperialism and for defending national independence, state unification and sovereignty, development of the national economy and construction of their motherland.

the delegation leader said: "in the course of revolution we have recognized clearly who are our true friends. the stand taken by the people's republic of china and her assistance, support and encouragement show that she is our close friend." he warmly praised the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao for their achievements in the cause against imperialism and colonialism and in the construction of their motherland.

their speeches drew repeated warm applause. the sudanese youth delegation and peking university students exchanged souvenirs at the rally.

the delegation visited classrooms and the university's library.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin and mrs. zainulabidin attended the rally as invited guests.

attending the rally were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, the revolutionary committee of peking university and other organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, chou pei-yuan, hsing jen-hsien and liu kuang-ya.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

mme. olivier, member of "connaissance de la chine" (society for understanding china) in geneva, switzerland, left here for home by train today, after paying a visit to china as guest of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

mme. olivier toured peking, chengchow, changsha, hangchow and shanghai, where she viewed factories, a port, scenic spots and places of historical interest. she made a special trip to chairman mao's home village at shaoshan, hunan province.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Peking for TANU Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

m.a. foum, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and his wife gave a cocktail party and a film show here today in celebration of the 18th anniversary of the founding of the tanganyika african national union.

attending were li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; yang chieh, minister, and kuo lu, vice-minister, of communications; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of other government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other organizations concerned, including chiao shan-min, chou fa-yen, chung hui, wang shih-yen, fang kao, ting hsueh-sung and wang lei.

also present were mrs. wambura, wife of the tanzanian ambassador to china, and other officials of the tanzanian embassy here, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

the cocktail party proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere. it was followed by the showing of "moto moto tanzania (tanzania is going ahead)", "tanzania-zambia railway under construction" and other documentaries.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Speaks at United Nations Economic and Social Council

(NCNA-English Geneva, Jul. 6, 1972)

chinese representative wang jun-sheng, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 53rd session of the united nations economic and social council here this afternoon, reiterated the firm stand of the chinese government and people in support of the just struggles being waged by the peoples of asia, africa and latin america to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop national economy and oppose the superpowers' aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying as well as their economic expansion and plunder. the chinese representative's speech reads as follows:

mr. president,
fellow representatives,

it is a pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to be here to attend the 53rd session of the united nations economic and social council and join you in reviewing the economic and social developments of the world and discussing economic and social problems that call for urgent attention. now the chinese delegation would like to express its views on some questions of concern to all of us.

the elimination of poverty and backwardness of the developing countries is a question often discussed at the united nations economic and social council. we are of the opinion that in order to eliminate poverty and backwardness, it is necessary first of all to find out their root cause.

asia, africa and latin america are endowed with rich natural resources and inhabited by ingenious, courageous and industrious people. but the majority of the countries in these regions have not yet freed themselves from poverty and backwardness. the root cause of this phenomenon, in our opinion, lies in the aggression, control and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

for several hundred years, colonialism and imperialism have ruthlessly oppressed, exploited and trampled upon the people in asia, africa and latin america. since the end of world war ii, the overwhelming majority of the asian and african countries have won independence through valiant struggles. however, the imperialists are reluctant to withdraw from asia, africa and latin america. carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere and suppressing the people's struggles to win and defend national independence in various countries, u.s. imperialism, under the signboard of "economic aid", controls the economic life-lines of other countries, plunders their resources, monopolizes the international market, forces down the prices of raw materials and subjects the developing countries to its exploitation through such means as exchange of unequal value, restrictions and discrimination. moreover, taking advantage of its

privileged monetary position, the united states takes self-seeking measures to shift its financial and monetary crisis onto others, causing serious losses to the developing countries. social imperialism, in order to contend with u.s. imperialism for world hegemony and using the disguise of so-called socialism, is stepping up its expansion, trampling upon the sovereignty of other countries and subjecting other countries to its political control and economic plunder. the facts are clear: it is precisely the imperialists' policies of aggression and plunder that have impaired the sovereignty of the developing countries, damaged their resources, held up the development of their national economy, and plunged them into a state of poverty and backwardness.

where there is aggression there is resistance. the asian, african and latin american countries can no longer tolerate the superpowers riding roughshod over them. in the economic field, they have further strengthened their unity and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the plunder, exploitation and control by the superpowers. their struggle for protecting their land and marine resources is developing in depth. some countries have adopted various measures to restrict foreign enterprises, up to and including measures nationalizing important imperialist-controlled enterprises and thus regaining control of their own economic life-lines. in the struggle against the imperialists' forcing down the prices of raw materials, the countries exporting petroleum and other raw materials have won new victories in succession. at the third united nations conference on trade and development held not long ago, the developing countries voiced their strong determination to safeguard state sovereignty and develop national economy, expressed their firm resolve to establish international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and put forward many reasonable demands. despite the many attempts on the part of the superpowers at obstruction and sabotage, the conference adopted a number of resolutions of positive significance thanks to the efforts of the developing countries. all this has fully demonstrated the tremendous power of the joint struggle of the developing countries. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. the days when big nations could trample underfoot small ones at will and strong nations could bully weak ones as they pleased are gone forever.

china is a developing country. the chinese people, who suffered long from imperialist oppression and exploitation, have profound sympathy for the people of the developing countries in their miseries and predicament. we resolutely support the people of asia, africa, latin america, oceania and the rest of the world in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the superpowers. we resolutely support the people of the developing countries in their struggle to safeguard state sovereignty, protect national resources, develop national economy and oppose the superpowers' economic expansion and plunder. we resolutely support the people of the developing countries in their struggle to develop national culture and science and to oppose the cultural aggression and the monopoly of science and technology by the superpowers. we resolutely support the struggle initiated by latin american countries and peoples to defend their rights over a 200-nautical-mile

territorial sea and to protect their national marine resources. we resolutely support the struggle unfolded by the petroleum- and other raw material-exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america to safeguard their national rights and interests and oppose foreign plunder. we resolutely support all the developing countries in their struggle against the imperialists profiteering at the expense of others by shifting their financial and monetary crisis onto others.

mr. president,

fellow representatives,

it is the common aspiration of the people of the developing countries to safeguard national independence and develop national economy. in the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question, and the independence of any country is incomplete and insecure without economic independence. many developing countries have scored marked achievements in their steady march on the road of persevering in struggle against imperialism and colonialism and developing their national economy independently. their experiences have shown that the reliable way to develop national economy and shake off poverty and backwardness lies in relying mainly on one's own country's efforts and resources and seeking as a supplement foreign aid that is based on equality and mutual benefit. the charter of algiers and the declaration of lima have rightly pointed out, "the primary responsibility for the economic development of the developing countries rests upon themselves."

self-reliance means this: rely mainly on the strength of each country's own people, give full play to their talents, gradually eliminate the forces and influences of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and exploit all available resources at home systematically and in a planned way; make every effort to accumulate necessary funds for development through internal sources; take effective measures to train the country's own technical and managerial personnel; in a way suited to local conditions, gradually change the "single-product economy" resulting from a long colonial rule, lift the country from dependence upon, and subordination to, imperialism and establish an independent and relatively comprehensive economic system.

in the course of independent national construction on the basis of self-reliance, we will definitely meet with numerous obstacles put up by imperialism and colonialism and face various difficulties. but, so long as we fully trust the people, closely rely on them, strengthen our unity and persevere in the struggle, we can surely surmount every difficulty and win victory.

in this regard, the chinese people have had some experience in the practice of their own revolution and construction. the chinese people suffered a great deal from imperialist aggression and plunder in the past, and the seriousness of china's economic and social problems was rarely seen in the world. under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people waged heroic struggles wave upon wave and eventually overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and its lackeys and won the revolution. thereupon, the chinese people became masters of their own country. we have abolished all the privileges enjoyed by the imperialists in china and taken the economic life-

lines in our own hands. we have also carried out, systematically and in a guided way, a series of social reforms throughout the country, opening up broad vistas for the development of productive forces. breaking through the tight blockades imposed by imperialism and withstanding terrific pressure from without, and through self-reliance and hard work, we have, according to the priorities and guidelines in developing agriculture, light and heavy industries, gradually changed the "poor and blank" features of china and built our country into a socialist state with initial prosperity. the chinese people, of course, will not be complacent about what they have achieved. in per capita terms, the level attained by china's productive forces is still very low. china is a comparatively poor developing country. we must learn modestly from the merits of other peoples, overcome our shortcomings and strive unremittingly for our goal.

independence and self-reliance do not mean seclusion and self-sufficiency. self-reliance excludes neither the development of international economic and trade relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit nor the mutual support and assistance given on the same basis.

as regards the question of aid, we have consistently maintained that the donor country, when providing economic aid in any form must scrupulously respect the sovereignty of the recipient countries, treat them as equals, attach no conditions and ask for no privileges. we are resolutely opposed to the practice of control and plunder under the name of "aid". the purpose of providing aid should be to assist the recipient countries in developing their independent national economies through self-reliance. we are resolutely opposed to those countries which, in the name of "economic aid" or "international division of labour", make the recipient countries develop their economies in a lop-sided way and reduce the economies of the recipient countries to a dependent and subordinate position serving the economies of their own countries. the loans provided in assistance should be of low interest rate or free of any interest. the creditor country should make full allowance for the recipient country's difficulties, extend the time limit for repayment when necessary and never force the repayment of debt. we are firmly opposed to usury and the use of the exacting of repayment as a means of political pressure upon the recipient countries.

aid projects should be determined according to the requirements and possibilities of the recipient countries. every effort should be made to suit the projects to the local conditions and they should be economically justifiable, so that the recipient countries may develop production, increase income and accumulate funds. it should not be permitted that only the interests of the donor country are taken into account by turning the projects in the recipient countries into storehouses or processing mills of raw materials dependent on foreign countries.

equipment and materials provided under aid programmes should be of high quality and at fair and reasonable prices. never should exorbitant profits be sought, nor obsolete equipment and long-stocked materials be foisted on the recipient countries in the name of "aid".

experts and technical personnel dispatched to the recipient countries should earnestly and conscientiously impart their technical know-how to the personnel of the recipient countries; they should not keep their technique a secret from the recipient countries. they should not make any special demands or enjoy any special amenities, still less should they be permitted to engage in activities harmful to the people of the recipient countries.

we are happy to see that fruitful economic and technical cooperation is being conducted among some developing countries in accordance with the principles mentioned above. this cooperation, though rather limited in scale at present, is a new type of international economic relations based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual support, and is of great significance. as a member of the third world, china wishes to work together with the other developing countries for the advancement of this new type of international economic relations. at the same time, we also wish to develop economic and trade exchanges with various countries of the world on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other. we, the chinese people, are sincerely grateful to the peoples of the world and the friendly countries for their valuable support and assistance to our revolution and construction. china has also, to the best of her ability, provided some aid to the revolutionary people engaged in struggle and to friendly countries; this is our bounden internationalist duty. however, china's economy is still comparatively backward at present, and the support we give to the people of the world is mainly political and moral, while the material aid we can provide is yet scanty. we are determined to change this situation in which our ability falls short of our wish, and, with the advance of china's socialist construction, strive to make greater contributions to mankind.

mr. president,

fellow representatives,

the economic and social council is an important organ of the united nations. in the spirit of the united nations charter, this council should make its contributions to the efforts of the people of the world, and especially the people of the developing countries, to safeguard state sovereignty, develop national economy, oppose foreign oppression and exploitation, and establish international economic relations of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. the developing countries have an important role to play in the economic and social council. china supports the enlargement of the membership of this council, so that more countries from asia, africa and latin america can participate in its work. the chinese delegation is ready to work in concert with the other delegations to see that the current session yields positive results.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Scholars of American Nationality Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

a group of chinese scholars of american nationality flew in here this evening for a visit and to see their relatives. leader of the group is chin kung jen, vice-chairman of the applied physics laboratory research center of johns hopkins university and professor of microwave physics, and deputy leader is chia-chiao lin, professor of fluid mechanics and astrophysics of massachusetts institute of technology.

the group includes scholars chen-to tai, hao wang, min-chuen chang, chia-shun yih, karl c. yeh, shien-chung wang, chien-chien chang, james t.c. liu, yuen-ron shen and joseph t.a. lee, and their family members, totalling 27 people.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned, scientists and relatives of the visiting scholars, including chou pei-yuan, chin li-sheng, yuen tai-heng, chang wei, liang shou-pan, pan chun, chang wen-yu, chien wei-chang, tao pao-kai, liu ta-nien, wu chung-hua, hu shih-hua, cheng pi-liu, wang shou-wu, wang hsien-chun, fu cheng-yi, wang tien-chuan, yeh tu-cheng, hung chao-sheng, chang tsun-liu, chang chih-yi, tien fang-tseng, chin yuan-hsun, chu yung-hsing and wang chih.

before coming to peking, the group had visited kwangchow, hangchow and shanghai.

Leading Member of Chinese Ministry of Public Health Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the friendship delegation to the people's republic of china of the american medical committee for human rights.

leader of the delegation is calvin h. sinnette, and deputy leader is ann c. moore.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including yueh tai-heng, hsu shou-jen, hsi chen-huan, ling shou-hsien and liu tzu-han.

the delegation arrived in peking on july 2.

American Friendly Personages Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

american friendly personages john stiven strong and mrs. sarah menlhop strong arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations, including wang chuan-pin, wan chih-fan and shen yi.

american friends in peking frank coe and ruth coe were also present.

Dr. Yang Chen-ning Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 7, 1972)

dr. yang chen-ning, a chinese physicist of american nationality, wound up his visit here and left by air today for a visit to sian and other places.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned and his friends, including yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, chu yung-hsing, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, teng chia-hsien, hsu lu-hsi, chou kuang-chao, huang kun and huang wan; and mr. yang's relatives, tu yu-ming and mrs. tu.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Gymnastic Delegation Winds Up Friendly Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 6, 1972)

the chinese gymnastic delegation left here today for romania for a friendly visit after a successful friendly visit in yugoslavia.

milivoje radovanovic, chairman of the yugoslav gymnastic federation, was among those present at the airport to see the delegation off.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese and yugoslav gymnasts held friendly matches in hvar city on june 30 and july 1 and gave a friendly exhibition in srbobran city on the evening of july 3. their excellent performances won stormy applause from the spectators.

the visit of the chinese gymnastic delegation, which was accorded a warm and friendly reception by the yugoslav hosts, promoted the friendship and the exchange of experience between the people of the physical culture and sports circles of the two countries.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

To Make Revolution We Must Study Revolutionary Theory

by

CCP Committee of Wuchih Hsien, Honan

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1972)

Revolutionary Struggle Needs Marxism

Most of the several comrades in the standing committee of our Wuchih hsien Party committee "carried guns and fought guerrilla war" during the period of democratic revolution. But they spent most of their time during the period of socialist revolution doing rural work, therefore they have some practical working experience. This was a favorable condition for their study of Marxism. However, some of our comrades failed to handle their experience correctly and blindly carried a burden. They paid lip service to the importance of reading books, but in reality they thought Marxist-Leninist books dealt only with foreign happenings, and one could make revolution just the same without reading any of them. Sometimes they read a couple of pages, but they only aimed at learning a little bit of it without having a real grasp. As a result, they often made blunders and stumbled in the three great revolutionary movements.

As a result of the class enemy's sabotage and influence by bourgeois factionalism, one of the production brigades in our hsien has always been an "old, big and difficult" unit. After the formation of the hsien Party committee, it decided to solve this problem. On the basis of our experience and subjective opinion, we decided to round up all those in the brigade who indulged most freely in factionalism and send them to the study class in the hsien. We thought we could gradually improve the situation of revolution and production when we put them together. However, the result turned out

to be the opposite. Instead of improving, the situation in the village deteriorated: no one bothered about revolution and production remained stagnant. The study class lasted for more than a month, but the situation in this production brigade went from "difficult" to "more difficult."

The situation forced us to sum up our work for the previous period. Chairman Mao pointed out a long time ago: "To refuse to consider the characteristics of a contradiction in its totality or the characteristics of each of its aspects, to deny the necessity of probing deeply into a thing and minutely studying the characteristics of its contradiction, but by merely looking from afar and, after glimpsing the rough outline, immediately to try to resolve the contradiction (to answer a question, settle a dispute, handle work, or direct a military operation)--this way of doing things is bound to lead to trouble." Our situation was precisely like this. We went our way and issued orders without conducting a careful investigation on problems in this production brigade and without minutely studying the contradictions. No wonder we tumbled and fell!

Lenin said: "We must study if we want to devote ourselves to revolution rationally, voluntarily and effectively." Without studying Marxism, we shall not understand Marxism. Without studying and understanding, we shall be able neither to practice Marxism nor do our revolutionary work well.

After understanding was raised, it became easier when we went to solve problems of this production brigade the second time. We sent a deputy secretary to take some comrades there to conduct investigation and study which lasted for more than a month. As a result, they came out with a relatively correct class appraisal of the situation and formulated an appropriate strategy for struggle. After intensive development of the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement, the class enemies were quickly dragged out, bourgeois factionalism was repudiated and the situation of revolution and production quickly improved.

Emphasis on Understanding of Spiritual Essence

Our several standing committee members had a relatively low cultural standard. At the beginning of their reading of Marxist-Leninist books, they encountered various difficulties: Foreign names were long and difficult to remember; foreign grammar was difficult to grasp; historical background was not clear to them. Some of the comrades shook their heads and gave up when they could not understand the books. They never went farther than the first three pages every time they began to read them.

In view of this problem, we conducted a discussion in which everybody held that low cultural standard might present some difficulties, but we should still be able to learn some basic Marxist principles since we had been making revolution for several decades. We did not have to work on those biographic names, geographic names and certain phrases; we could concentrate our efforts on understanding the basic principles instead. It is useless to remember the biographic names, geographic names and individual

phrases without grasping the standpoint, viewpoint and methods of Marxism, because we shall not be able to understand and apply them. We can claim to have learned the fundamentals only when we have truly understood the spiritual essence of Marxism-Leninism and learned to use the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method for observing and solving problems.

From then on we began to spend less effort on unimportant things during our study. We discussed what we understood but put aside what we did not. We paid attention to having a real grasp of questions of what was the spiritual essence of an essay, why did Marx or Lenin say certain things, and what should we do. For instance, when we studied the second half of the "Communist Manifesto," first of all we took pains to understand its basic spirit, i.e., proletarian revolutionary unity. Marx and Engels said this because proletarian unity was a guarantee for victory in the proletarian revolution.

After studying the "Communist Manifesto," the line of the 9th Party Congress, and Chairman Mao's writings on uniting the majority, we began to investigate one by one the cadres in the hsien who had not been assigned work and began to make arrangements for their employment. Although we met with some obstacles in our work, we were able to work boldly because we had relatively correct ideas. We organized the cadres to study Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's teachings on questions concerning unity and cadres. We energetically repudiated the crime of "expanding the area to be hit to protect the small handful" committed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and united the understanding of the broad masses of cadres and the people. At present, an absolute majority of the middle-level cadres have been gradually assigned to appropriate leadership posts where they can further develop their active role.

As we used this method of study to strive to understand the spiritual essence of Marxism-Leninism with regard to the reality of struggle, we obtained better and better results and became more and more interested in reading books.

"Useful" Or "Not Useful"?

Influenced by the erroneous guideline for study promoted by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some of our comrades always hope to find ready made "answers" from Marxist-Leninist books to specific problems. When they succeed in finding them they think the books "useful." When they find that the books do not help them solve problems immediately, they consider them "not useful." As a result, their determination to read books weakens. Now are the books useful or not useful? One of the standing committee comrades who used to work in Wuchih hsien for many years spoke about his own experience.

In the past when this comrade failed to discover ready made answers to specific problems during his study, he developed the idea of "reading is useless" and slackened his study. As a result, he made many blunders in his work and suffered much because of this. For instance,

when he heard that some fraternal hsien achieved a high yield of sweet potatoes, he caused sweet potatoes to be grown throughout the hsien without regard to local objective conditions. As a result, output was reduced in all 50,000 mow of sweet potatoes in the hsien. Later, when he heard that "Wheat 50" was no good for production increase,he ordered the communes and production brigades not to grow "Wheat 50" but popularized another variety instead. But in the end, output of "Wheat 50" was increased and the other variety which was popularized turned out to produce a very low yield. Thus basic level cadres and the masses of commune members were unhappy about this, saying that he "issued orders blindly."

Later, during a rectification in the hsien Party committee, everybody helped him to study the viewpoint of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao of firmly upholding the materialist theory of reflection in investigation and study and the principle of practice first with regard to the lesson of his "issuing orders blindly" in his work. In this way he was greatly enlightened. He thought: That is right, Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books do not and cannot contain specific "answers" to the question of popularizing or not popularizing high-yield sweet potatoes or to the question of growing or not growing "Wheat 50." But Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao have all talked about such things as practice first, investigation, study, etc. If we go among the masses to conduct investigation and study according to these teachings and solve the problems ourselves, we can avoid mistakes. Then how can we say the books are "not useful"?

Later, he got rid of the idea of "not useful," read Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, avoided idealism but made more use of materialism, and made his work more positive.

This comrade's experience enlightened every one of us. Everyone realized that we could find "answers" to the thousands of specific problems in our practical work only when we used Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's thought as our guide in conducting specific analyses on specific problems. It is a metaphysical viewpoint and an erroneous understanding of the Marxist guideline of study of unifying theory with practice to think that we can find ready made "answers" to all problems without special effort. The only way to learn, understand and make the books useful is to read them assiduously, try to understand the spiritual essence and shoot Marxist-Leninist "arrows" at the "target" of the Chinese revolution.

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Study the Full Text Thoroughly

by

CCP Committee of Nanhsiung Hsien, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1972)

Owing to the influence of the erroneous guideline for study advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, we failed to read the full text of Marxist-Leninist books seriously in our studies in the past. As a result, what we learned was fragmentary and shallow: We only knew about the general conclusions drawn by the revolutionary teachers without knowing how these conclusions were drawn. In other words, we only knew how but did not know why.

For instance: we all knew a little about the Marxist-Leninist theory on matters of class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat; but many comrades did not know how Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao arrived at these conclusions. Thus they failed to understand the theory of class struggle profoundly and the idea of class struggle could not be firmly planted in their minds. As a result, they grasped class struggle intermittently or grasped struggle in one sphere but neglected it in another.

In view of this problem, we persevered in proceeding from fundamental theories, in realistically studying the full text, in repeatedly studying the "Communist Manifesto" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" with the Party's and Chairman Mao's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism as the center, and in repeatedly studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's relevant works. In the study of full texts we paid attention to understanding the Marxist theory on class struggle from the following four approaches:

(1) We studied how the revolutionary teacher used the law of unity of opposites for observing the contradiction between production relations and productive forces during the various periods of human history, and the class manifestation of this contradiction, i.e., contradiction between the classes. We also tried to understand profoundly "Up to the present, all social histories are histories of class struggle" and "Socialist society is a fairly long historical stage in which there will still be classes, class contradictions and class struggle" as well as understand more profoundly the inevitability and protracted nature of class struggle.

(2) We studied the revolutionary teachers' analysis of the different forms and characteristics of the class contradictions and class struggles during various historical periods and tried to understand the difference between the form and characteristics of class struggle during the socialist period and those of various other historical periods. The proletarian must not only "most thoroughly sever itself from the traditional system of ownership" and change private ownership into public ownership, but

also must "most thoroughly sever itself from traditional ideas" and make socialist revolution on the political front and ideological front. Since the proletariat seized political power, the class enemy has often adopted the hidden way and used the means of raising the "red flag" to oppose the red flag in its attack against us. Consequently we must energetically grasp class struggle in the ideological sphere and learn to struggle against the hidden class enemy.

(3) We studied the revolutionary teachers' scientific analysis which concluded that when the struggle between atagonistic classes was developed to a certain stage it was bound to become a political struggle, and tried to understand the theory that "all class struggles are political struggles" and were all for the sake of seizing political power and consolidating political power. From this theory we can understand that class struggle during the socialist period is a struggle between the bourgeois attempt of restoration and the proletarian effort to oppose restoration. Consequently, grasping or not grasping class struggle is an important question concerning the survival of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which must not be neglected.

(4) We studied how the revolutionary teachers stood firmly on the proletarian stand to conduct profound repudiation against various false socialism, false communism and false Marxism so as to understand that the history of the development of Marxism was a history of struggle against various types of opportunism and revisionism and the struggle between the two lines in the Party was a reflection of the class struggle in the society. As long as class struggle continues, line struggle will never come to an end. We must voluntarily develop struggle in the Party, repudiate revisionism and uphold Marxism.

This way of study enables everybody to understand the Marxist theory of class struggle more comprehensively and more profoundly. When our concept of class struggle is strengthened, our consciousness in grasping class struggle is also raised. Everybody feels profoundly: It makes a great difference when one reads the full text. There are no "short cuts" for studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must realistically proceed from studying the fundamental theories, study well the full text volume by volume, and have a real grasp of one viewpoint after another.

* * *

Study Dialectics Well

by

Revolutionary Leadership Squad of Ch'uantungtzu Production Team, Ch'ingsung Production Brigade, Chingchuang Commune, Chungwei Hsien, Ninghsia

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 7, 1972)

After our Chuangtungtzu production team became an advanced type in the district in learning from Tachai, some people said: "Now our production team has become prominent in the district and this is really quite something!" Some people returning from outside also said: "We could get things done easy once we mentioned the name Chuangtungtzu. After all we have become famous!" In their discussions about work, the cadres frequently summed up past achievements but seldom discussed what they should do in the future. Some of the cadres began to speak loud and arrogantly to the commune members. Such arrogance and self-complacency aroused the attention of superior Party organizations and the leading cadres of the production team. But there were also people who thought: "After all, it was not easy to earn this title of advanced unit; if we let these things be known outside, it would be tantamount to making ourselves lose face."

Creating New Situations from Struggle

At this time, the Party branch of the production brigade helped us set up a study class for opposing arrogance and eliminating complacency, led us to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's report to the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Central Committee and documents of the Central Committee of the Party on opposing arrogance and eliminating complacency, and organized everybody to develop debates on such questions as Chuantungtzu production team was not perfect, whether we wanted to uncover contradictions, etc.

The debates made us realize that failure to find shortcomings when there were achievements meant failure to admit the existence of contradiction, and that unwillingness to uncover contradictions and overcome contradictions was a metaphysical and idealist viewpoint.

This debate made us realize: Whether we could voluntarily oppose arrogance and eliminate complacency and whether we dared to uncover contradictions boldly or not were an important question which concerned whether Chuantungtzu could continue to advance forward. Thus we decided to make the problems known and conducted open-door rectification.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and masses of commune members immediately brought forward several dozen proposals to the cadres. In the meantime, they also brought forward many suggestions on how to bring about improvement. Help from the poor and lower-middle peasants and the masses of commune members made us realize more clearly that paper could not cover

up fire and contradiction was an objective existence that could neither be hidden nor erased. Chairman Mao said: Communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle. Where there is contradiction there is struggle. The only way to keep advancing ceaselessly is to overcome contradictions through struggle. As long as we trust the masses, rely upon the masses, promptly hand contradictions to the masses and mobilize the masses to find ways to overcome the contradictions, we shall be able to improve the revolution and production, produce new achievements and create new situations ceaselessly.

Looking At Both Sides of Things

In April 1970, when we experimented with the growing of double crossed corn, some of the commune members opposed it from the very beginning, saying that it would not work. But cadres of the production team insisted on carrying out the experiment without trying to find out the situation from them. As a result, planting was done too late and the corn seeds were not fully filled. In the experimental planting last year, seeds were sown half a month earlier than in 1970, but again some of the commune members opposed it. At that time, some of the cadres of the production team thought these people had conservative ideas but still did not asked them why they were not in favor of the experiment. In the end, corn seeds rotted in the soil and the sprouts did not come up. In the second planting all seeds were frozen to death. They did not succeed until after several trials.

Looking back to some of the happenings in the past through this corn planting incident, we realized this: We have to have a correct attitude toward everything and correctly handle consenting and dissenting opinions. We must not do things blindly when we hear consenting views. When we hear dissenting opinions, we should all the more keep our heads cool and study the situation humbly to see if there is anything in the dissenting opinions that is worthy of attention. We must not reject them right away. Some of the commune members may sometimes be a little stubborn and conservative, but they have been farming in Chuantungtzu for many decades and are therefore rich in practical experience. If we had discussed things with them carefully and studied the reason behind their opposition to the growing of double crossed corn, we could have spared ourselves going through so many twists and turns.

"Lacking in an analytical approach, many of our comrades do not want to go deeply into complex matters, to analyze and study them over and over again, but like to draw simple conclusions which are either absolutely affirmative or absolutely negative." A fall into a pit, is a gain in wit. We followed Chairman Mao's teaching and resolved to try to avoid metaphysical mistakes whenever possible. Last year we introduced several good varieties and conducted experiments in new farming techniques such as interplanting and double cropping and achieved good results.

From these processes of practice we ceaselessly elevated our understanding and pushed forward development. For instance, "Strong Wheat No. 1"

became very strong as soon as the sprouts came up. The stem was thick and the leaves green. At that time some of the people said: "We have grasped it this year!" But the wheat was in trouble as soon as the ears came out: The awn was dry and the ears were neither yellow nor black. Many people shook their heads and said: "We've had it, what hope is there with this wheat!"

At this time we led the commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching "In studying a problem, we must shun subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality" and educated everybody to rally their courage to weed, add manure and irrigate. Then, although the awn still continued to be of the same color, the ears became as big as a finger and the yield reached 500-odd chin which was considerably higher than other varieties of wheat.

This incident again made us realize this: To practice scientific farming, we must study dialectics well. We must not adopt other people's experience mechanically; instead, we must combine it with the local conditions at the time and avoid doctrinaire mistakes. In the meantime, we must have faith in the results of other people's scientific experiments, be good at learning from other people's advanced experience, enrich our own knowledge through practice, develop our causes, before we can avoid mistakes of narrow empiricism.

Changing Passivity Into Activity

Last year we were hit by a specially severe drought seldom encountered in the past several decades--there was no noticeable rain for ten months. As a result, the situation was a passive one at the very beginning of spring.

Were we to resign ourselves to remaining in a passive position or were we to fight the drought positively and grasp activism? At this time, the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres used Chairman Mao's strategic thought of despising the enemy strategically but taking him seriously tactically as their guiding thought in the struggle against drought. They admitted the existence of difficulties and made a full appraisal of the gravity of the disaster on the one hand; but they despised difficulties, refused to be frightened by them or to lose courage or confidence in front of them on the other.

We summed up our experience in drought fighting and resolved to reap a good harvest even during a year of disaster by proceeding from saving every drop of water, covering up the fields with soil to preserve every drop of moisture, and salvaging every ear. In the end, we brought about a good harvest.

During this year of severe drought, everything was dry and water stopped by the flood dams evaporated and seeped away quickly. As a result, one-third of the water could not be utilized for irrigation. To solve this problem, the cadres and commune members united as one, enhanced their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and converted a

400-odd-meter long open ditch into a covered ditch. In this way, the rate of irrigation jumped from 0.7 mow a day to one mow a day.

We also discovered that some of the fields made by putting soil on rock had a high yield of crops in some places but were poor in others. In some places one watering could last several days but others dried up in three or four days. This was mainly due to the fact that the layers of soil were thin in some places. On the basis of this situation, we dug soil from the hills to add one ch'ih of it on 15 mow of fields which had thin layers. This increased the ability of the soil to preserve moisture.

As the weather was dry and water scarce, if the same crop was planted in all ordinary fields, the amount of water would become insufficient. We thought, if one bowl of water was not enough for three people, it should be enough for two people. On the basis of this truth, we adopted the method of alternating summer and autumn crops on the 12 mow of innundated fields. In some fields we planted two rows of wheat with one row of corn in the middle, in others two rows of garden peas with one row of corn in the middle. Wheat and peas ripened early and corn ripened late, therefore wheat took up the irrigated water first; when corn and peas needed large quantities of water, wheat and peas had been reaped. Then after the field was weeded, there was nothing left to compete with them for water. In this way we obtained good results as well as a good harvest of all wheat, peas and corn.

Great leader Chairman Mao said: "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level." Although we have gained some experience in drought fighting, we must never consider this as the end of knowledge. We resolved to persevere in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thoughts and sum up our experience in our future practice so as to make our ideas even more consistent with objective reality, develop our knowledge further and do an even better job in revolution and production.

* * *

TRANSFORMING BACKWARD STUDENTS

Make A Good Job of the Transformation of Backward Students in Study

by

The Party Branch of Red Banner Primary School,
Maoming Municipality, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1972)

In overall implementation of the Party's educational line and continuous improvement of teaching quality and in further efforts toward the deepening of the educational revolution, how to help backward students in study so they may catch up with the advanced is a problem worthy of close attention.

Since last year, we have directed vigorous efforts toward the transformation of backward students. After over one year of such effort, the 274 backward students in the whole school show different degrees of progress. Two hundred and twenty-eight of them have come up with the rest of the group, 20 with study performance rated top-grade and 36 qualified as Red Guards or Red Little Soldiers.

Consciously Make A Good Job of the Transformation of Backward Students

Early last year, in a general check of the teaching work of the whole school, we found that 1,800-odd students, 274 failed to catch up in study. Many comrades suggested energetic help for these students so that they might catch up with the advanced. But some teachers held that for a few students to fall behind in study was nothing to worry about and that "there is nothing more to it than a slight relaxation at the proper time to let them pass."

How should this problem be treated?

Chairman Mao pointed out, "An analysis divorced from the concrete can provide no idea of the peculiar character of any contradiction." We made a concrete analysis of the process of transformation of those students backward in study. Our consciousness of helping those backward students was enhanced.

One class under old teacher Party member Li Yüan-chen had 16 students who were not well grounded in studies and for long were left behind. Through adopting a great variety of methods such as penetrating investigation to pinpoint conditions, collective supplemental instruction, individual tutorship, etc., old teacher Li did patient and elaborate educational work for the benefit of these students in the ideological and cultural areas. After a school term of assiduous efforts, these students mostly reached an

intermediate standard. Here everyone clearly saw that under given conditions, the backward can be turned into the advanced. One requirement is that teachers must correctly understand and treat backward students.

To raise awareness of this problem, we led everyone to review the history of two-line struggle in the school in the field of teaching. Before the great cultural revolution, under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the school let many children of workers and peasants who were beset with difficulties in study fail and stay in the same grade, in a one-sided pursuit after a high percentage of students promoted to advanced studies. In 1965 alone, the number of students repeating the same grade in the whole school reached 64 or over 13 percent of the total number of students. Now, if we do not make the greatest effort to help those backward students catch up but instead let them "graduate to get things done and over with," we shall be extremely irresponsible. It means another way of shutting them out of the school.

Through study and analysis in this way, everyone took one's attitude toward backward students as one of the important indicators for judging "loyalty to the Party's educational cause." Teachers penetrated into the world of reality and took an overall look into the past and present performance of backward students in study, study conditions, students' ideological state, conditions inside and outside the school, etc. With practical conditions in mind, a program for helping backward students was worked out. In the whole school, an upsurge in helping backward students took place.

Several Kinds of Dialectical Relations in Helping Transformation of Backward Students

In practice, we applied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to the acquisition of a gradual understanding of several kinds of relations in helping backward students. Relatively satisfactory results were scored in this respect.

Relationship Between Attention to Ideology and Attention to Study: For those backward students in study, we must lay a firm hold of not only ideological education but also tutorship in study and combine the two closely in a consistent effort to put the "transformation of students' thinking" first.

Once, a student backward in study in the B class of the fourth grade, along with another Red Little Soldier, was cited by the upper-level leadership organ concerned in a special notification for courage shown in catching hold of an existing counter-revolutionary. The teacher at first thought that this student was well-grounded in ideology and could be made to catch up through tutorship in cultural studies. He thus neglected ideological education, with regrettable results. It turned out that the student thought as follows: "I shall join the PLA when I grow up. A little schooling more or less doesn't matter. We can face the enemy with courage

alone." Later, starting with a rectification of his study attitude, the teacher helped him understand that though courage was a great quality yet in vanquishing the enemy, we must have not only a correct political orientation but also a cultural background, a store of knowledge and proficiency in fighting skills. With ideological awareness raised, this student showed marked progress in study. Very rapidly he reached the upper-medium level.

This incident shows that students' backwardness in cultural studies is always closely linked to incorrect ideological understanding. Therefore, by giving attention to ideology and not to study, we certainly cannot solve a problem completely. By just directing efforts to study and not to ideology, we shall lose our bearings and fail to hit home with such help as is rendered by us. Only by paying attention to both ideological education and tutorship in study, can we link up the two closely. And only in this way can we make a good job of the transformation of backward students.

Relationship Between Individual and Common Features: In practice, we saw that students backward in study, though sharing the same feature of backwardness in study, show peculiar personal features with differences in the causes of their backwardness and in the condition of their backwardness. In seeking transformation, we cannot "make just one stab with the knife to get things done." We must associate collective tutorship with individual tutorship and lay stress on "applying different methods to the solution of different contradictions."

A 5th grade student found things very difficult in study and often failed in examinations. A family visit by the teachers showed that this student in childhood had suffered from a brain concussion in a fall. His hearing was not good and his memory was poor. To counter such a factor, the teacher applied to him a tutorship method different from the approach to other backward students: During class hours, the teacher stayed closer to him and took better care of him. During lesson review hours, the student was given more concrete guidance and enlightened on key and difficult points individually a few more times. Meanwhile, no time was lost in giving him supplemental instruction in fundamental knowledge. Thus, this student progressed very fast. He caught up to reach the upper-medium level.

Relationship Between the Main and the Secondary Factor: We must not only make a point a scrutinizing every concrete cause leading to a student's backwardness but also laying hold of the main cause of causes and direct serious efforts toward the solution of the main contradiction. Two students of Class A of the second grade had lagged behind the rest of the group in study. One of the causes had to do with their constant absence from class and delay in attendance. At first, the teacher gave them individual supplemental instruction, strengthened their supervision and their inspection and also subjected them to disciplinary education. None of these measures yielded any substantial results. Later, the teacher went deep into the midst of neighborhoods, police station special branches and students' families to make elaborate investigations and studies. It

was found that these students had been made an object of corruption and persuasion by a socially bad element. They were thus given to eating and drinking, but their hearts were not in their studies.

After pinpointing this main cause, the teacher through the cooperation of the school leadership and the relevant departments dragged the bad element to the school and exposed and criticized him. This strengthened the concept of class struggle on the part of teachers and students. The two students received an effective education. As a result, they not only strengthened their organizational discipline but also showed marked progress in study. Facts tell us that there are many causes of backwardness of students and one of them is the main cause playing a decisive role. Only by pinpointing the main cause can we lay hold of the main contradiction and find the key to helping the transformation of the backward.

Relationship Between Positive and Negative Factors: We must see not only the negative side of backward students but also the side of backwardness that involves positive factors. This is to say that we must seriously tap and arouse the positive factors in backwardness, overcome negative factors and given full play to the subjective active role of backward students. Some teachers do a poor job in the transformation of backward students. One of the main causes is that they dismiss the backward students as worthless and fail to see anything progressive or positive in backwardness. To pay serious attention to tapping and arousing the positive factors in backwardness is a good way of overcoming negative factors and the key to stimulating the transformation of the backward.

A 5th grade student was dubbed "Wild Horse." He was poor in study and discipline and given to fighting. He was known throughout the school as a student "always in trouble." But his teacher adhered to the "one-dividing-into-two" viewpoint in treating him and saw not only his weaknesses but also his strengths. For instance, from a worker family, he was relatively industrious and thrifty and had a predilection for athletic activities, etc. Laying hold of these strong points of his, the teacher gave him positive education and encouraged him to listen better to Chairman Mao's words in order to be a successor to the working class, both ideologically advanced and professionally skilled. Under the teacher's continuous encouragement and help, this student set relatively strict demands on himself. Gradually he overcame his bad habit of leading a loose life and going in for fighting. He made very rapid progress in study. Now he had caught up with the rest of the class.

Practice makes us realize that just as students' backwardness shapes up gradually, so helping them change from backwardness to progressiveness involves a process. Therefore, in helping backward students, we must doggedly give them long-term patient education and help.

A 3rd grade student constantly played truant. In one year, the teacher persistently went through about 100 investigations and family visits. In the light of several "laws" governing his truancy, education and supervision

were strengthened. Thus, this student overcame his old weakness and steadily caught up with the rest of the class in study.

Create Necessary Conditions To Speed Up the Process of Transformation

"The movement of everything is linked with things surrounding it and there is a mutual impact of one on the other." In practice, we came to understand that to promote the transformation of the backward, the internal cause is fundamental and the stimulative effect of the other surrounding things on it is equally indispensable. Without a proper temperature, hens' eggs cannot turn into chicks. Without the necessary conditions, the backward cannot undergo a transformation. Therefore, in helping backward students to move ahead, apart from stressing the need of seriously strengthening education and tutorship by the leading squad of a school and its teachers, we must make a point of creating the necessary conditions in various respects to speed up the process of transformation of backward students.

To draw on students as a source of the necessary conditions, we must launch "soldier-teaches-soldier" activities. A 2nd grade girl student found things very difficult in study. She could not memorize many single characters. Nor could she do the arithmetic properly. In the past, some students of the same class failed to assume a correct attitude toward her, so that she felt downhearted and deflated. Later, we strengthened education and tutorship for this student on the one hand. On the other, we made her schoolmates reach out to her spontaneously with a show of profound class feeling and help her with fervor. Several students with a relatively good ideological showing joined her in reviewing lessons and doing school assignments. This gave her a feeling of warmth. Her confidence was strengthened. Gradually, she overcame her difficulties in study and caught up with the rest of the group.

In one year, various classes of our school organized successively a number of "soldier-teaches-soldier groups," each with a different number of members. Under the education of the Party branch and the guidance of teachers, they played an effective role in promoting the transformation of backward students.

To draw on families as a source of the necessary conditions, we must give play to the guardians' positive role. We constantly made family visits and called guardians' forums. We applied the Party's educational guideline and Chairman Mao's ideas of educational revolution in unifying the guardians' awareness. We gave play to the guardians' positive role in helping children raise consciousness and do well in study. Some guardians thought that with children sent to school, they could have things taken "off their hands." They thus neglected children's control and education. We joined them in analyzing the close ties between in-school education and outside-school education, so as to make them give children better education in cooperation with the school. Some guardians stressed the pressure of work as an excuse for neglected control. We joined them in solving properly

the conflict between "work pressure" and control, so as to make them squeeze time out from a "tight work schedule" to strengthen education for children. Some guardians felt themselves culturally low and incapable of lending a hand. We joined them in studying what help could be given and what methods adopted, so as to make them realize that help can take the form of ideological education, the form of strengthened supervision and inspection and the form of creating certain surroundings and conditions for children's study. Through a process of joint study, research and discussion, many guardians showed a capacity for serious and proper control over children's outside-school studies. The process of the transformation of backward students was accelerated.

To create necessary conditions socially, we must strengthen leadership over outside-school education. With the workers' propaganda team stationed in a school, school teachers and the neighborhood committee as the main body, we organized "three-in-one" outside-school education leadership groups. With streets and buildings taken as units, we organized the students of the whole school into 276 outside-school study mutual-aid groups. We aroused retired old workers and revolutionary cadres to supervise and inspect students' outside-school activities and strengthen educational management, in order to achieve the aim of combining ideological control with study control. Many favorable conditions were provided for the acceleration of backward students' progress.

A neighborhood cadre of a 600-household residential unit constantly availed herself of evening time to check the students' study conditions. She found that for a time a 3rd grade student had very seldom devoted himself to studies. She engaged this student in a timely talk. She probed into the underlying causes and gave him education. A timely ideological transformation in this student came about. Thereafter, the student took part in the activities of the outside-school study mutual-aid group. His performance in study gradually improved.

In helping backward students, we also made a point of promptly citing rvery little bit of progress made by every backward student and citing advanced typical examples among those undergoing transformation. Those with the necessary requirements were admitted as Red Little Soldiers and helped to strengthen their confidence in forging ahead so as to overcome their inferiority complex. Thus, a "proper temperature" was provided for the transformation of backward students in various respects. Full play was given to their built-in positive factors. Of the 274 backward students of the whole school, 228 overcame their backwardness in one year and caught up with the advanced ranks.

But things are always guided by the principle of "one dividing into two." Backwardness and progressiveness are relative. After a number of backward students catch up, there will again appear new backwardness at a new level. We are determined to direct continuous proper efforts toward the transformation of backward students, improve the quality of teaching continuously and train students into new-type all-round persons in the moral, intellectual and physical fields.

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CULTURAL RELICS

Valuable Cultural Relics Unearthed in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 9, 1972)

many relics significant for the study of politics, economy, culture and military affairs in ancient china have been unearthed in yunnan province, southwest china, during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

a site of the neolithic (new stone age) culture was discovered at tatuntzu in yuanmo county at the end of 1971. relics were found in a layer 2.7 metres thick that covers more than 3,000 square metres. excavation on an area a little more than 200 square metres in march and april this year brought to light more than 250 relics. most of the articles are stone axes, stone knives, knives made of shells, bone awls, stone arrowheads, pottery spinning wheels and other tools which were polished or pierced through. noteworthy is the discovery of cereals and traces of dwellings including pillar holes, wall foundations and clay mixed with chopped straw, which serve as an indication that people of the neolithic age in this area had settled down and engaged in farming and animal husbandry. discovery of this site provides new material for the study of production and life in primitive society.

archeological workers also investigated the ancient tombs at lichiashan mountain in chiangchuan county on two occasions, late in 1966 and early in 1972. a number of relics dated at the han dynasty (206 bc--220 ad) were found. the tombs were vertical earth pits set in hilltops. the bigger tomb chambers measure five metres long and three metres wide. the coffins and outer-coffins were made of wood and there was a wide variety of funeary articles. the more than 700 found in the 25 tombs excavated were made of bronze, iron, jade and agate, mostly bronzes. among these are shovels, axes, chisels, awls, needles, spinning wheels and other tools; pillows, wine vessels, ladles, mirrors and cowrie shell containers; weapons including spears, ko-halberds, double-edged swords, battle axes, cross-bows and toothed clubs; and musical instruments such as bronze drums and sheng (a wind instrument made of gourd with a cluster of graduated pipes). among the bronze oxen, fish and figurines unearthed was a bull-shaped table 78 centimetres long and 43 centimetres high. the slightly concave back of the bull serves as the table surface and its four limbs as table legs. at the end of the bull's tail is a small tiger. in addition, the big bull stands across a smaller one at right angles. the bronze table is vividly shaped and exquisitely executed, reflecting the high level of bronze casting of the period.

the bronze wuchu coins, cross-bows and mirrors of the han dynasty unearthed at the tombs show that close economic, political and cultural ties already existed between yunnan and the interior of the country over 2,000 years ago.

some of the relics reveal the acute class contradictions in the region during the han dynasty. in one tomb there were more than one hundred funeary articles including

swords and other weapons, paraphernalia used in ceremonial processions, and helmets and armour as well as more than ten thousand ornaments on the body of the dead. in some of the tombs were rectangular coverings on top of the bodies, each made of nearly 10,000 beads of jade, agate, turquoise and other precious stones strung together. the working people of the time expended great amounts of labour to make even one such cover. these articles serve as proof of the savage political oppression and economic exploitation of the labouring people by the ruling class.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Southwest China Machine Tool Plant Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jul. 9, 1972)

the technicians and workers of the kunming machine tool plant in southwest china's yunnan province have completed 128 major technical innovations and produced 33 new products over the past three years. some of the products are up to advanced standards.

this is one of china's major plants producing big precision machine tools. there are more than 300 technicians. in implementing chairman mao's teaching "china needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction", the plant party and revolutionary committees often carry out education in ideology and political line to raise the technicians' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. they are encouraged to integrate themselves with the workers in carrying out technical innovations so as to help develop the country's industry and science and technology.

after the plant revolutionary committee was established during the great proletarian cultural revolution, it formed a "three-in-one" group composed of workers, cadres and technicians to trial-make a new boring machine. the workers in the group suggested using a new electronic technique. some technicians at first disagreed, fearing that they might fail because they were not familiar with this technique. the plant's leadership led the group in studying the party's line and policies and encouraged them to be bold in experimenting. after study and help from the workers, the technicians became active in the project. the task was completed with success.

encouraged by the success, the group applied more new electronic and optical techniques. with the cooperation from other units, it trial-made a high precision laser interferometer for accurate calibration of length scales. efforts were made before the cultural revolution to make the metre but had failed. the group succeeded in making it within a year, making a new contribution to china's machine building industry.

the plant has a machine tool research institute for new products. a major state project last year required a big precision jig borer weighing 30 tons with a platform of two by three metres. the workers, cadres and technical personnel undertook trial-manufacture. when they reached the point of determining the space between the automatic read-out and the grating meter, the first operation of the read-out roughened the grating meter which was a key part of the machine. the designers were very worried. two leading members of the plant party committee came to investigate and decided that the flaw was due to the lack of theoretical knowledge and practical experience of the technical personnel. they encouraged the technicians to take the designing and making of the new product as a good opportunity for re-education by the working class and to study once again practical problems. after 20 days of painstaking efforts, the technical personnel finally determined the accurate data of the space between the read-out and the grating meter and found the way to repair the roughened grating meter. the big double-column grating digital jig borer was turned out in just one year. it drew favorable comments from foreign friends at china's spring export commodities fair this year.

the plant party and revolutionary committees pay attention to the welfare of the technicians. since 1970 an engineer now in his sixties has been on sick leave at home because his eyesight and hearing are failing. the attention of the plant leadership and the fruitful results of the mass technical innovations campaign fired the revolutionary enthusiasm of this engineer. he took the initiative to sum up his theoretical studies and practical experience and proposed a major innovation in the technological process of casting. his proposal won full support from the plant leadership. in high spirits he went to the foundry on crutches to ask the workers what they thought and make experiments with technicians. he was praised by the workers and technicians for his revolutionary drive.

the technical innovations campaign has given impetus to the plant's production and scientific and technical work. in the past the machine tool plant only copied models of standard machine tools produced elsewhere. now it can design and turn out large precision machine tools.

FISHERY

China Develops Artificial Propagation of Fresh-water Fish Fry

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

artificial propagation of china's four main kinds of fresh-water fish -- black carp, grass carp, silver carp and big head -- has developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

such fry are now raised in kwangtung, kwangsi, kiangsu, chekiang, hupeh, hunan, szechwan, heilungkiang, liaoning, hopei and peking, as well as in some cold highlands of yunnan, kansu, sinkiang and inner mongolia.

china has a long history of fresh-water fish culture in its lakes, reservoirs, rivers and pools. since these four domesticated fish live at different depths in the water and feed on different kinds of food, they are raised together to achieve a high rate of production.

formerly these fish would not spawn in ponds, and the fry had to be got from rivers. the nanhai aquatic products institute in kwangtung and the fresh-water products institute in chekiang succeeded in 1958 in getting fry by artificial propagation. this was an important breakthrough. the experience was popularized in many areas. this saved a lot of manpower fomerly used for catching and transporting fry and reduced production cost.

in line with chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", the people carried out experiments on artificial propogation of fish fry on a mass scale, constantly summing up and popularizing successful experience. helped by pisciculturists from the yangtze river aquatic products institute, many cold hilly regions in northwest and southwest china have now raised fresh-water fish. in china's northernmost heilungkiang province, scientists succeeded in making grass carp spawn 40 days earlier by raising the temperature on rearing ponds with waste water from a power plant. the fish hatched were more than four inches long in fall and tided over the winter easily. the experience has been popularized throughout the province. the p.l.a. production and construction corps in sinkiang have ensured a greater proportion of fertilized eggs by artificial fertilization.

many kinds of hatching boxes, jars and other apparatus have been invented and employed in production.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

Afro-Asian Journalists' Association Welcomes Joint Statement of North and South Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today, warmly welcoming the joint statement of north and south korea and supporting the korean people's struggle for independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the statement says: "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association warmly welcomes this great achievement of the korean people who overcame all kinds of difficulties and obstructions, laying a basis for ending the 27-year-long split of the nation and antagonism between the north and the south, which have been created intentionally by the u.s. imperialist occupation of the southern part of korea."

it continues: "the secretariat of the aaja highly appreciates the consistent and correct guidance made by the great leader of the korean people, premier kim il sung to realize the national desire of the korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. this initial but historic step taken towards the peaceful reunification of korea constitutes a determined blow dealt by the entire korean people at all attempts of aggression and provocation made by the u.s. occupationists and their running dogs.

"the korean people's victorious achievement adds more strength to the already powerful trend among the nations of the world to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and oppose the domination by superpowers."

it states: "the secretariat of the aaja is confident that the korean people, under the wise leadership of premier kim il sung, will continue their powerful march forward, overcome all difficulties, drive out the u.s. occupation forces and finally achieve the korean reunification."

AA WRITERS BUREAU

Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Hails Joint Statement of North and South Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau issued a statement today warmly welcoming the joint statement of north and south korea and supporting the korean people's struggle for independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the statement says: "the recent joint statement of the north and the south of korea made public the korean people's principles and steps for the reunification of their fatherland, which is the urgent and noble task and great national aspiration of the entire korean people. the statement brought great jubilation to the people throughout korea and received favourable response from the progressive people their world over. the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers' bureau enthusiastically hails this joint statement and firmly supports the principles and steps adopted by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

it says: "u.s. imperialism has for many years hampered the reunification of korea and continuously made provocations against north korea. it has also brought japanese militarism into south korea for aggression and created a so-called 'u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea'. u.s. imperialism is the root cause of the split and antagonism between north and south korea. only when the forces of aggression of u.s. imperialism and its ilk are driven out of the southern part of the korean peninsula and all their military bases thereon are dismantled, can the reunification of korea be guaranteed."

the statement says: "the executive secretariat of the aawb has consistently supported the korean people in their just stand for the reunification of their fatherland. we are convinced that the korean people, led by their great leader premier kim il sung, with the support of the progressive and revolutionary writers of asia and africa and the people throughout the world, and through their heroic struggle, will assuredly do away with foreign interference and aggressive forces and achieve the peaceful reunification of korea."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Report Meeting Marks Albanian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

a report meeting was arranged here today by the chinese ministry of national defence to warmly celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

attending the meeting on invitation were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and avni hakani, military attache, jovan andoni, counsellor, and his wife, fadil haxhiraj, deputy military attache, and his wife, and other officials of the albanian embassy here.

present were wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang hsien-yuen, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics, and leading members of the services and arms, peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a. liu tao-sheng, kuang jen-nung, yang chen, sung cheng-chih, lin pin, wu hung, wang hung-chuan, tsui lun, sung yu-lin, tsou ping-kuang and chai cheng-wen, as well as two thousand p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

side by side on the rostrum in the meeting hall were portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. flanking the portraits were the national flags of albania and china. a big streamer read: "long live the unbreakable militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of china and albania exclamation"

vice-minister wang shu-sheng was the first to deliver a speech at the meeting. on behalf of the ministry of national defence of the people's republic of china and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, he extended warmest festive greetings to the albanian comrades-in-arms.

he said: "the albanian people's army is founded by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha. relying closely on the entire people, the albanian people's army waged a heroic struggle against foreign aggressors in the difficult years when the italian and german fascists frenziedly carried out invasion. it finally overthrew the regime of the fascists and their lackeys and established the people's political power, making monumental contributions to the cause of independence and liberation of albania."

he went on: "since liberation the albanian people's army, together with the entire people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, has displayed dauntless heroism and indomitable militancy, smashed the subversive schemes and disruptive activities of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, consolidated and developed victories of the revolution and made their motherland more prosperous and powerful.

"in recent years the albanian people's army has deepened the revolutionization movement, constantly strengthened its political and ideological work and military training, heightened the political consciousness and military effectiveness of the commanders and fighters, strengthened the army-civilian and officer-man relationships and raised the revolutionization and militancy of the armed forces to a new height. the albanian people's army has become a reliable pillar in defending the fruits of revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat, ready at all times to deal destructive blows at any enemy invaders."

comrade wang shu-sheng said: "the chinese and albanian people are the closest comrades-in-arms. we have always supported and encouraged each other and learned from each other in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and construction. our friendship and unity, which is built on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, is a reliable guarantee for defeating our common enemies.

amid warm applause, military attache avni hakani made a report. he said: "under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people during the war for national liberation built their own army to free the nation and society.

"the founding of the people's army, the liberation of the motherland, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and all victories the albanian people have won should be attributed to the correct leadership of the party headed by comrade enver hoxha."

he said: "in the course of building socialism since the liberation of the country, the party has paid special attention to the strengthening and modernization of the army, the main weapon for the dictatorship of the proletariat. in this respect we have made tremendous achievements. underlying these achievements are the leadership and education the party has given to the army. this has enabled the army in all its activities to adhere to the major principles of giving first place to proletarian politics at all times, of the mass line, of improving the relationship between cadres and the masses, self-reliance and constantly strengthening the ties between the army and the people.

he went on: "great success has also been achieved in training people's volunteer forces for self-defence and young people at school in the light of the development of the country and the needs of people's war." he said: "so long as they courageously and firmly carry out people's war and see it through, the people of a small country can vanquish any powerful enemy."

he said: "the party demands that the mass line must be carried out in the work of further strengthening the forces of defence and tempering the people's army. in line with the teachings of comrade enver hoxha, the albanian people's army is carrying out military training among the people everywhere. the working people take part in military training as well as in production."

comrade hakani said: "the party is the soul of the army. party leadership is the decisive and fundamental guarantee for the army to fulfil various tasks effectively. the party organizations and the headquarters at various levels in the army are making their efforts to materialize the resolutions of the party's sixth congress which was held last november and fulfil the tasks of study and military training set forth by comrade enver hoxha."

comrade hakani spoke highly of the achievements made by the chinese people's liberation army in adhering to chairman mao's line on army building. he said: "this army which is founded, led and commanded by chairman mao has unfolded the movement of political education in marxism-leninism and mao tsetung thought with good results and carried out military training aimed at raising combat skills, thus improving its defence capability." he said: "the great revolutionary militant friendship between the two parties, armies and peoples of albania and china has been forged in the past and present common struggles against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet revisionism. our friendship has been tested in the storm of international class struggle and is solidly based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. this friendship will grow ever stronger with each passing day."

comrade hakani's speech drew round after round of warm applause.

the meeting ended amid the strains of "the internationale".

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms saw an albanian feature film "rather die than surrender" at the end of the meeting.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Gives Banquet for Visiting Chinese Government and Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 8, 1972)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung gave a banquet yesterday evening for the chinese government and military delegation which had come to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria and pay a friendly visit.

guests attending the banquet included abdel malik ben habyles, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs; omar oussedik, general inspector of the ministry of foreign affairs; hebnj, director of the department of finance of the ministry of national defence; and other high-ranking officials and officers.

guests and hosts had a cordial conversation during the banquet and expressed the common wish for daily development of the militant friendship between the chinese and algerian people.

present at the banquet were li shui-ching, leader of the chinese government and military delegation and minister of the first ministry of machine building; kang lin, deputy leader of the delegation and deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army; and all members of the delegation.

chinese youth representative hsu ya-min who is on a visit to algeria was also present.

Boumedienne Receives Chinese Government and Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 8, 1972)

houari boumedienne, president of the council of revolution and prime minister of the government of algeria, received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese government and military delegation at noon today.

minister of the first ministry of machine building li shui-ching is leader of the delegation, and deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army kang lin and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung are deputy leaders.

earlier, the delegation was received separately by ahmed medeghri, member of the algerian council of revolution and minister of the interior, abdelselam balaed, minister of industry and power, layachi yaker, minister of commerce, and latreche, secretary-general of the ministry of national defence.

the chinese government and military delegation had arrived here to attend the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of algeria and pay a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the algerian government and the algerian people's national army.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Emperor Attends Banquet Given by Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 7, 1972)

emperor haile selassie the first of ethiopia yesterday evening attended a banquet given by chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and saw a chinese colour documentary film "warm welcome to the distinguished guests from ethiopia".

after the film show, the chinese ambassador, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, presented the film to the emperor.

accompanying emperor haile selassie the first at the banquet and the film show were crown prince merid azmatch asfa wossen and other members of the imperial family.

present also were ethiopian prime minister aklilu habte wold, president of the senate lieutenant general abbey abebe, president of the crown council ras asrate kassa and others.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Foreign Minister and Wife Tour Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

french minister of foreign affairs maurice schumann and his wife and the french government delegation he is leading visited places of interest here in the past few days.

the french guests visited the great wall this morning in the company of chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of foreign affairs fu hao and his wife chiao ling.

on the morning of july 7, m. and mme. schumann and other french guests visited the palace museum and an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed in various parts of china during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they were accompanied by assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to france huang chen and his wife chu lin.

mme. schumann and other french guests also visited the peking printing and dyeing mill, the peking carpet weaving mill and the peking art handicrafts workshop in the company of hsu han-ping and chu lin and were welcomed by the workers. they also visited tien tan (the temple of heaven).

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Makes Friendly Tour of Nine Nigerian States

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation made a friendly tour of lagos, benue-plateau, rivers and six other nigerian states from june 28 to july 6, according to a report from lagos.

the delegation with pi wen-chuan as leader and li kuang and chang heng-an as deputy leaders was accompanied in the tour by adegboyéga adebowale efunkoya, president, and g.o. segum, vice-president, of the nigerian table tennis association. it was accorded warm welcome and friendly reception. military governor of benue-plateau state david bamgboye, military governor of rivers state a.p. diete-spiff and other local officials received the delegation. sports circles in various states gave receptions in its honour.

the chinese players practised and held friendly matches with the local players. they also gave some exhibition matches. the excellent performance of the chinese and nigerian players was warmly applauded by the spectators.

the delegation returned to lagos on july 6 and will take part in the forthcoming all-nigeria table tennis tournament.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Government Delegation of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 8, 1972)

a government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by abdul fattan ismail, member of the presidential council, president of the standing committee of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking, arrived by the same plane.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were wang hung-wen and chou chun-lin, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu and chang ching-piao, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry who had come specially from peking to meet the delegation, was present.

also present was mansour bin zimah, third secretary of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in peking, who had made a special trip to shanghai to greet the delegation.

the national flags of the people's democratic republic of yemen and china fluttered at the airport. a large slogan read: "long live the friendship between the people of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen exclamation" more than 2,000 people gathered at the airport to greet the distinguished guests. after alighting from the plane, ismail and the other distinguished guests, accompanied by wang hung-wen and others, went round to meet the welcoming crowds. at this moment, the airport resounded with the beating of drums and cymbals while people waving flowers and colourful streamers cheered: "we firmly support the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab people's just struggle against aggression by israeli zionism exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" youngsters in their holiday best danced merrily to extend warm welcome to the distinguished guests.

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. wang hung-wen and ismail spoke at the banquet that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship and unity of the chinese and yemeni people would develop constantly.

PDRY Government Delegation Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, arrived here from shanghai by special plane this afternoon on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: abdul aziz abdul walli, minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers and alternate member of the n.f. political bureau; ali salem al-a'war, n.f. central committee member responsible for foreign relations; abdulla aboda hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the p.d.r.y. embassy in china; major ahmed saleh hajeb, military adviser to the premier; and abdulla hasson al-alem, director of economic department of the foreign ministry.

members of the entourage are: mohammed abdo sindi, director of protocol of the office of the premier; hayat mohsen, member of the national front and member of the women's federation of yemen; and ali fara'a salem, correspondent of the aden news agency.

the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; as well as four thousand people.

thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was also present.

the national flags of the people's democratic republic of yemen and china were hoisted at the peking airport which was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. the welcomers held streamers inscribed with slogans in chinese and arabic: "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen exclamation" "firmly support the people of the people's democratic republic of yemen in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "firmly support the palestinian and other arab people's just struggle against aggression by israeli zionism exclamation" and "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation"

li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, chi peng-fei and others cordially shook hands with abdul fattah ismail and the other distinguished guests after the guests alighted from the plane amid cheers. then the guests went round to meet the crowds who joyfully waved bouquets and colorful streamers. youngsters danced to pay tribute to the guests.

also present at the airport were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ho ying, wang hsin-ting, chen mu-hua, chen chien, kuo lu, tsao lu, chen jen-hung, liao ping-chang, sun hsiao-feng, wang hai-jung, wu yin-hsien, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, cheng fei, ho kung-kai, li chiang-fen, lu kuei and kao chien-chung.

also present were officials of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various arab countries to china.

arrivals were also han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mansour bin zimah, third secretary of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking, who had made a special trip from peking to shanghai to meet the delegation.

upon their departure from shanghai, abdul fattah ismail and the other distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang hung-wen and chou chun-

lin, vice-chairmen, and feng kuo-chu and chang ching-piao, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 people.

the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and viewed the sites of the city this morning in the company of wang hung-wen.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Chi Peng-fei Meet A.F. Ismail and PDRY Government Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met with abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the members and entourage of the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting were: members of the delegation abdul aziz abdul walli, ali salem al-a'war, abdulla aboda hamam, major ahmed saleh hajeb and abdulla hasson al-alem; and members of the entourage mohammed abdo sindi, hayat mohsen and ali fara'a salem.

also present were third secretaries of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking mansour bin ziman and mohamed abdulla almass, and their wives.

present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese departments, including wang shu-sheng, ho ying, wang hsin-ting, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, wang hai-jung, han nsu, cheng fei, ho kung-kai, lu kuei, kao chien-chung, li sung-ling, yang fu-chang and tao miao-fa.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet to Warmly Welcome PDRY Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

premier chou en-lai gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people this evening to warmly welcome abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, and wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence.

thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the banquet.

also present were diplomatic officials of the p.d.r.y. embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys to china of various arab countries.

the national flags of the people's democratic republic of yemen and china were hung side by side in the brightly-lit banquet hall.

the band struck music of welcome when a.f. ismail and the other distinguished guests entered the hall in the company of premier chou en-lai and others.

chou en-lai and a.f. ismail spoke at the banquet. their speeches (to be released separately) were punctuated by warm applause, followed by the band playing the national anthems of both countries.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of unity and friendship. hosts and guests toasted the constant promotion of the militant friendship between the two peoples and of the relation of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

attending the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including ho ying, wang hsin-ting, chen mu-hua, chen chieh, kuo lu, tsao lu, chen jen-hung, liao ping-chang, sun hsiao-feng, wang hai-jung, wu yin-hsien, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, han hsu, cheng fei, ho kung-kai, li chiang-fen, tsui chien, lu kuei and wang hsiao-yi.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet in honour of the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen:

your excellency respected abdul fattah ismail,

distinguished guests from the people's democratic republic of yemen,

friends and comrades,

it gives us a feeling of great warmth and pleasure that the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by his excellency ismail, member of the presidential council, chairman of the provisional people's supreme council, and general secretary of the central committee of the national front of the people's democratic republic of yemen, has crossed vast oceans and come to our country for a friendly visit, bringing with it the profound fraternal sentiments of the people of democratic yemen. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i extend sincere and warm welcome to his excellency ismail and all the other distinguished guests on the delegation.

the people's democratic republic of yemen is a vigorous young country. her industrious and brave people have a glorious anti-imperialist revolutionary tradition. the people of democratic yemen waged protracted valiant struggles against imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation for over a century, and finally won national independence and liberation. since independence, and since june 1969 in particular, the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen, under the leadership of the presidential council headed by chairman salem robaya ali, have achieved continuous successes in eliminating imperialist forces, safeguarding national independence and building the country. your government and people firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggles to recover their national rights and lost territories and support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the chinese government and people express their appreciation of this noble stand of the government and people of the people's democratic republic of yemen. we sincerely wish you new victories on the road of fight against imperialism and colonialism and advance of national independence.

comrades and friends,

at present, the international situation is excellent. the people of various countries have achieved new successes in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. of late, under the promotion of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, a preliminary agreement has been reached between the democratic people's republic of korea and the south korean authorities on the question of the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. this agreement manifests the ardent desire of the more than 40 million korean people and has made a good start for the realization of the independent peaceful

reunification of korea and the easing of the tension on the korean peninsula. in order to further this development, "the forces of the united nations command" must withdraw from south korea and the japanese militarist forces must stop their infiltration into south korea. on the south asian subcontinent, india and pakistan have through consultations reached a partial troop withdrawal agreement. president bhutto of pakistan upheld the reasonable position he had declared prior to the talks, and contributed to the reaching of this agreement. in japan, the sato government which long remained hostile towards china was eventually forced to step down ahead of time. the tanaka cabinet was formed on the 7th of this month, and on diplomacy a statement was made that normalization of relations between china and japan would be expedited. this merits welcome. these developments show once again that the opposition of the peoples against the superpowers' control and interference and their demand to be masters of their own country and to settle reasonably their mutual disputes have become an irresistible trend.

however, the development of the international situation is complicated and tortuous. the superpowers will not cease their control over and interference in other countries, and the struggle between control and anti-control and between interference and anti-interference will continue. this is the root cause of the upheavals and unrest in the present international situation. at the same time, the situation in the far east is far from truly relaxed. the fundamental reason for the non-settlement of the indochina question is that u.s. imperialism persists in its military aggression and political interference in the three indochinese countries and does not let the three indochinese peoples settle their own issues according to their own will. in the past eighteen years, the united states has by means of armed force and dollars imposed one puppet government after another upon the south vietnamese people, equipped the puppet troops, sent armed forces to invade south viet nam and even gone to the length of spreading the flames of war to the whole of indochina. u.s. imperialism must completely stop its armed aggression against the three indochinese countries, totally withdraw all the armed forces of the united states and its followers and completely cease its support to the nguyen van thieu puppet clique, the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique and the lao rightists. the majority of public opinion in the world, including that in the united states, is strongly demanding that the u.s. government terminate its war of aggression against viet nam at an early date through serious negotiations. the united states definitely will not succeed should it think that it could intimidate and subdue the heroic vietnamese people with a series of measures of war threats such as wanton bombing, mining and blockading. on the contrary, it will only arouse the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples to even more determined resistance with common hatred against the enemy and stimulate the people of china and all over the world to give even greater sympathy and support to the vietnamese and the other indochinese peoples in fighting to the end, and bring a more disastrous defeat on the united states itself.

in the middle east, the two superpowers are deliberately keeping a situation of neither war nor peace in order to contend for spheres of influence and using the palestinian people's right to existence and the arab countries' territories and sovereignty as counters to strike political deals.

that is the crucial reason why the middle east question has long remained unsettled. such tactics of theirs are being seen through more and more clearly by the palestinian and other arab peoples. the palestinian and other arab peoples' struggles against the aggression committed by israeli zionism supported and connived at by the superpowers, against the interference and control by the superpowers and for mastering their own destinies are forging ahead. the palestinian and other arab peoples' fight for the recovery of their national rights and lost territories is just. a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the chinese people and all progressive people of the world stand on their side and are convinced that, through long and unyielding struggles, they will surely win final victory.

friends and comrades,

the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen have always sympathized with and supported each other in their long struggle against imperialism and have forged a profound militant friendship between them. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, the friendly relations and cooperation between us have made new progress. particularly since the visit to china by his excellency chairman robaya in august 1970, the relations between our two friendly countries have been steadily strengthened. we are convinced that the present visit to china by his excellency ismail will surely make a new contribution to the furtherance of the friendship between our two peoples and of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. i wish complete success to the visit of our distinguished guests.

now i propose a toast

to the continuous consolidation of the militant friendship between the peoples of china and the people's democratic republic of yemen and of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the people's democratic republic of yemen and the well-being of her people,

to the victory of the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against israeli zionism,

to the health of his excellency chairman salem robaya ali,

to the health of his excellency abdul fattah ismail,

to the health of his excellency prime minister ali nasser monammed hassoni,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from the people's democratic republic of yemen,

to the health of his excellency thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

PDRY Government Delegation Leader A.F. Ismail's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by his excellency abdul fattah ismail, leader of the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen, at the banquet given by premier chou en-lai:

respected comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

comrades and friends,

on behalf of the government of the people's democratic republic of yemen and the political organization -- national front, and in the name of the government delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen, i extend greetings to you, express thanks to comrade chou en-lai for the gracious hospitality to our delegation and convey through comrade chou en-lai to the great chinese people our deep gratitude and high appreciation for the warm reception they have accorded to us.

comrades and friends,

our delegation has come to visit the people's republic of china for the purpose of strengthening the friendly relations between our two countries and two peoples. these militant relations have been formed by our two peoples with their common determination in the struggle against u.s.-led world imperialism and reactionaries of all countries. this visit is taking place at a time when the struggles of the revolutionary peoples of asia, africa and latin america and the rest of the world are mounting daily. there, the oppressed peoples are kindling the flames of struggle. one bastion after another of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are being destroyed, and one position of theirs after another are being lost. no matter how desperately the imperialists and reactionaries try to put up obstructions, the daily growth and expansion of the struggles of the peoples are irresistible. our age is one of the struggles of the people of all countries. gone forever are the days when the imperialists and reactionaries could run rampant at will and plunder everywhere the wealth of the people of other countries.

comrades and friends,

we are very glad to come from the people's democratic republic of yemen, a strong bulwark in west asia, to china, a strong bulwark in east asia. although we are separated by vast oceans, we are linked together by the militant friendship of our two peoples and the common objectives of our struggle. there exist old and

long-standing relations and ancient cultural ties between the peoples of yemen and china. and it is to further strengthen and consolidate these relations that we have now come here.

since our independence on november 30, 1967, the people's republic of china has given us support and assistance in the political, economic, social and other fields. in the past, during the period from october 14, 1963, when the masses of people of our country started their armed struggle under the leadership of the national front, to the eve of our independence on november 30, china also gave us unstinted assistance, thus enhanced our fighting capacity and inspired us to continue our struggle until victory. i ask our comrades and friends to permit me to take this opportunity to express once again our sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude to the communist party of china headed by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the friendly chinese government for the support and assistance they have given and are giving to our people in all fields.

comrades and friends,

our present visit is a continuation of the state visit to the people's republic of china by comrade salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council in the latter part of 1970, which already yielded positive results. my present visit is also made after the fifth national congress of the national front. it is reaffirmed in the political report of the general commanding office of the national front delivered at the fifth national congress held march 2 -- 6 this year by the political organization -- national front of democratic yemen that "the people's democratic republic of yemen is a part of the movement for winning liberation, progress and socialism ... and a part of the world revolution against imperialism and the forces of reaction, and that for the interest of the common humanitarian objective, our relations with the world revolutionary movement will be further developed and consolidated." it is also stipulated in the programme of our political organization that "the development of our relations with socialist countries and the support given to our revolution by the socialist countries have testified to the positive role that our revolution can play in strengthening and developing to the greatest extent these relations in the interests of the common struggle and objectives of herself and the whole socialist camp".

comrades and friends,

since it undertook the correction movement of june 22, 1969, our political organization -- national front has purged from within its ranks the right wing forces, followed the democratic revolutionary line and carried out social, economic and political reforms in the interest of the labouring classes. without taking this step, we would not have been able to develop contacts with the socialist camp and the militant people of all countries on such a broad scale. such openness is directly expressed in the important measure taken by our revolution, i.e., we have given full recognition to the german democratic republic, the provisional revolutionary government of south viet nam and the revolutionary government of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk.

since june 22, 1969, fundamental changes have taken place in our country favourable to the labouring classes. we have nationalized foreign monopoly enterprises, set up state-owned enterprises and mapped out the first three-year national economic plan. we have implemented the land-reform law in a deep-going way and supported the peasant uprisings in our provinces. we have supported and given guidance to the cooperative movement which is developing. we have also supported the uprisings of poor fishermen.

we have also promulgated the first national constitution in the history of our people and established, in accordance with this constitution, the provisional people's supreme council. we have laid the foundation for the unity of all the components of our national movement in the spirit of consolidating and strengthening the domestic front and on the basis of comradely dialogue and persuasion. we have made gratifying strides in this respect. on the other hand, we have strengthened our relations with friendly countries and fraternal countries and defined our relations with reactionary and imperialist countries. our country is in an unparalleled state of militancy. the situation in all its aspects is turning for the better. however, we should all the more work hard to consolidate and develop these small achievements. comrades, we do not keep from you the fact that we are still faced with the scheme engineered by the anglo-american imperialists and the arab reactionaries, including saudi arabia and the muscat oman regime supported by british imperialism. these people have launched one offensive after another, which are in keeping with their barbarous and cruel imperialist policy against the arab motherland and the revolutionary regimes all over the world. the scheme against democratic yemen is an inseparable part of the whole conspiracy of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys against the world revolutionary front, especially against heroic viet nam, cambodia, laos, thailand, korea, angola, mozambique and south africa. it is also an inseparable part of the conspiracy against the arab nation and its progressive regimes, and particularly of the conspiracy to liquidate the cause of the palestinian arab people and their militant vanguard forces and to liquidate the struggle of our people of the occupied arabian gulf waged under the leadership of the people's front for the liberation of the arabian gulf and oman.

as we are confronted with a common plot, a common fight and common enemies, the victory of the people of each of our countries is a common victory for the people of all our countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

of late, u.s. imperialism has repeated its despicable tactics of appealing for a false peace and brandishing the big stick of intimidation, hoping to impose submission and surrender on the heroic vietnamese people. it has deliberately bombed the cities, villages, dams and highways, slaughtered innocent people, destroyed viet nam's resources, attempting to bring the vietnamese people to their knees. however, the vietnamese people, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party and the south vietnamese national front for liberation and with their glorious revolutionary tradition, will, abiding by the will of the late great fighter president ho chi minh and relying on the support of the socialist camp and the people

of friendly countries, continue as before to persevere in fighting till victory, defend the north, liberate the south and proceed to reunify the people and territory of viet nam.

comrades and friends,

please allow me to take advantage of this noble occasion to reiterate the support of our political organization and revolutionary government to the friendly korean people in their valiant struggle for the liberation of the southern part of korea and the reunification of the fatherland, korea. likewise, we reiterate our support to the national united front of cambodia led by prince norodom sihanouk in its struggle for the liberation of cambodia.

as for you, we hold that taiwan was and is china's territory, and we consider the taiwan question to be only a matter of china's internal affairs. through her own struggle and with the support of the justice-upholding and peace-loving peoples, china has gained her legitimate rights in the world, the united nations included. we believe that, whatever tricks the u.s.-led imperialists may play, china will be able to liberate taiwan by herself and secure the return of taiwan to the motherland.

comrades, allow me to bring to your attention the developments in two crucial areas of our arab motherland. democratic yemen is a component part of the arab revolutionary movement. today, this arab revolutionary movement is faced not only with the aggression from the arab peninsula, but with the additional threat posed recently by certain countries outside of the arab peninsula.

the arab reactionaries, especially jordan and saudi arabia supported by u.s. imperialism and world zionism, are today engineering a series of schemes aimed at subjugating the progressive arab regimes and liquidating the palestine resistance movement. the latest notorious formula is the "united arab kingdom", which is a reproduction of the u.s. and zionist formulas to destroy palestine and has met with condemnation and opposition of the entire arab people. we thank the people's republic of china for her consistent support to the palestine revolutionary movement. at the same time, we are fully confident that final victory will surely belong to the fraternal palestinian people, whose struggle will be crowned with victory. another crucial area of the arab motherland is the occupied arabian gulf. in the name of the political organization and the revolutionary government of democratic yemen, we reiterate that we stand on the side of the revolutionary forces of the arabian gulf who oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism, that we will continue to assist the masses of the people of the arabian gulf under the leadership of the people's front for the liberation of oman and the arabian gulf in their armed struggle until they win final victory and liberate and unify the arabian gulf and that we condemn all the imperialist schemes designed to disrupt revolution and negate the arab nature of the arabian gulf.

comrades and friends,

we are deeply convinced that our relations will be further strengthened and developed and that people's china will continue to support our revolution.

in conclusion, allow me to propose a toast

to the friendship of the peoples of yemen and china,

to the health of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council,

to the health of his excellency thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 8, 1972)

a chinese workers' delegation led by shen mao-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee and chairman of the honan provincial conference of revolutionary workers, left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the executive committee of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania.

members of the delegation are chang fu-neng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, standing committee member of the c.p.c. tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tientsin no. 1 machine tool plant; chang hung-chin, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield; and wu pei-sheng, member of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chiangshan cement plant.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, liu ke-ming, chang chuan-chung, han hsi-ya and mao pao-chung.

also present was romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Singapore for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Singapore, Jul. 8, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chen yuan-kao as head and cheng chi-hung and wang chuan-yao as deputy heads arrived here by plane today. the delegation has come for a friendly visit at the invitation of the singapore table tennis association.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were dr. ang kok peng, second deputy president, peter tay, tang tuck leng, and ang kim thye, vice-presidents of the singapore table tennis association, as well as singapore table tennis players.

at a welcome ceremony held at the guest room of the airport, dr. ang kok peng extended welcome to the chinese table tennis delegation on its visit to singapore.

he said: "we hope our table tennis players will be able to improve the skill through their friendly matches with the team of the people's republic of china and to promote the friendship between our two associations in the interest of sports".

in his reply, chen yuan-kao thanked the singapore friends for the warm welcome accorded to the chinese delegation. he said: "we come here in the spirit of friendship first and competition second and we hope that the players of our two countries will learn from each other, exchange experience for common advancement and enhance the friendship through our friendly matches". he conveyed to the people and sportsmen of singapore the sincere greetings from the chinese people and sportsmen.

as the chinese delegation was driving out of the airport after the ceremony, it was warmly greeted with applause and cheers by hundreds of singapore people who gathered at the entrance of the airport. on the way to the hotel, many passers-by and people on the pavement waved their hands and handkerchiefs to welcome the chinese delegation.

this afternoon, dr. ang kok peng and other leading officials of the singapore table tennis association gave a luncheon party in honour of the chinese delegation at which hosts and guests had warm and friendly chats.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo Meets American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 9, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and his wife yu li-chun this morning met and had a friendly talk with american professor of biology arthur w. galston and his wife and daughter.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments under the chinese academy of sciences and scientists, chin li-sheng, pan chun, tsui cheng, li cheng-li and cheng hui-ying.

US Workers' Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 9, 1972)

the workers' delegation from the united states of america wound up its friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by train this morning before going home. leader of the delegation is emory earl rose and deputy leader marcelle stevens avakian.

the delegation arrived here from peking on july 3 afternoon. yesterday evening wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and a leading member of the conference of shanghai revolutionary workers, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation and had a warm, friendly conversation with the guests.

on its arrival and departure, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by wang hsiu-chen, leading members of the organizations concerned yeh chang-ming and wang cheng-tung, and representatives of shanghai workers.

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RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTH

How the Work of Re-Education Is Carried Out in a Hsien

- An investigation report on how the work of sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside is carried out in Muling hsien, Heilungkiang Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 3, 1972)

In line with great leader Chairman Mao's instruction, "It is necessary for educated youth to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants," the Muling hsien CCP committee in Heilungkiang Province has since 1968 successively mobilized and placed more than 1,100 young intellectuals of the hsien and from Chekiang in various production brigades to enable them to settle down and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past few years, those young intellectuals who have gone into the countryside have played the role of fresh reinforcements in the struggle-criticism transformation and in the learn-from-Tachai-in-agriculture mass movements in the rural areas. As a result, a great number of advanced collectives and advanced individuals have emerged. Among the young intellectuals in the hsien who have gone into the countryside, 17 have joined the CCP, 210 have joined the CYL, and 105 have been elected into the leading groups at the commune and brigade levels.

With respect to the work of sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside, relatively better results have been achieved in Muling hsien. According to the main experiences they have gained, it is essential to put emphasis on the line, strengthen the leadership, and get the whole party organized to conscientiously implement and carry through the Party's policies. The concrete measures they have taken with regard to

of the work of sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside consist of personal attention from the leadership at all levels and meticulous work on young intellectuals.

Distinguish Clearly Between the Lines and Strengthen the Leadership

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The Muling hsien Party committee has combined the experience and lessons drawn from the hsien's work on sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside with penetrating study of Chairman Mao's teachings and the directives issued by the central, provincial and district authorities on the work on young intellectuals. As a result, they gradually increased their own understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, realized the great significance of doing well the work of sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside, and raised their own consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the past, owing to interference from swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the work of sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside was considered a temporary measure to place young intellectuals and hence, it was not conscientiously carried out. In December 1968, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "It is necessary for educated youth to go to the countryside." This roused the attention of the hsien Party committee and the standing committee carried out serious study and discussions on this work.

Since the establishment of the new hsien Party committee in 1970, leading members have strengthened leadership over the work of re-educating young intellectuals and personally taken charge of this work and mobilized the whole Party to seriously do a good job of it. The hsien Party committee has made it a rule to concentrate efforts three times a year on grasping the principal points in re-education work and to include the work on young intellectuals among the work to be studied, arranged, examined, and summed up at every stage of the work. Responsible comrades like the hsien Party committee secretary invariably brings up the work of re-educating young intellectuals at every meeting of cadres held in the hsien.

Furthermore, the hsien Party committee reinforced the staff responsible for work on young intellectuals. Eight cadres have been assigned to the office for sending young intellectuals to the countryside and one deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the political department have been appointed to share the responsibility for leading this work. A cadre to take special charge of the work is assigned to every commune where young intellectuals are settled. Furthermore, one or two cadres or poor and lower-middle peasants with political work experience are elected to take up the post of instructor in every unit where the young intellectuals stay.

To better serve the nurturing and education of youth, the hsien Party committee made a unified relocation of youth units. Youth units are placed

in production teams with a competent leading squad, better groundwork in mass work, more production potential for development, and comparatively more stable income. Members of the hsien Party committee also visited young intellectuals sent to the countryside during the Spring Festival and other festivals when comforting activities for the PLA were carried out. Whenever the leading members of the hsien Party committee went to the countryside, they stopped by the youth units to ask them for their opinion, encouraged them toward progress and helped them solve some practical problems. Principal leading members of the hsien Party committee have been to all 17 youth units in the hsien.

When the secretary of the hsien Party committee and chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee went to work at Tat'un brigade and discovered that timber for construction for the youth unit had been used for other purposes, he immediately investigated into and handled the matter. During his stay in Fuhsing brigade, the deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee and the head of the hsien's people's militia department often called on youth units, helped the young intellectuals study the history of the struggle between the two lines and conducted education in ideology and political line.

Get the Whole Party Mobilized, Carry Out Work Meticulously

Re-educating young intellectuals is a political work of an extensive nature involving effective implementation of policies and a heavy work load. It is impossible to carry out the work well by relying on the efforts of particular offices alone or on a minority of people. The Muling hsien Party committee regards the work on young intellectuals as a task for the whole party and mobilized the whole Party, all the departments, and the broad masses of people to work together to bring about success in this work.

In order to mobilize the whole party and the broad masses of people to do a good job of the work on young intellectuals together, the hsien Party committee conscientiously carries out education in ideology and political line. It has launched penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, vehemently criticized the counter-revolutionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type including the "theory of going to school to seek an official post," the "theory of punishment through labor," the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," and the idea that going to the countryside is "reform through labor in disguise." In addition, the committee propagates Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in depth. Consequently, the consciousness for line struggle among the cadres and the broad masses of people has been raised, and this has led to their spontaneous participation in this work.

The broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants all regard doing a good job in the work on young intellectuals as their own glorious task. Many communes and brigades warmly welcome young intellectuals to join and settle down in their brigades. The broad masses of poor

and lower-middle peasants in Fuhsing, K'angle, Chüfeng, and Tachaishan production brigades often relate the histories of their villages and their families as well as the history of the struggle between the two lines to the young intellectuals and conduct education in class struggle and line struggle for them.

The secretary of the K'angle brigade Party branch and the youths carried out together the activity of recalling past misery in contrast with present happiness. He also organized the youth to visit the "mass grave of ten thousand dead" in Chihsititao Mine and invited veteran workers to carry out class education. In an effort to accomplish the work on re-education, the secretary of the Fuhsing brigade Party branch moved into the youth units. He ate, lived, labored and studied together with the young intellectuals. For the sake of educating one young intellectual not content with her work in the countryside, the secretary of the Party branch talked with her a number of times and finally raised the awareness of this youth and changed her.

When the secretary of Fulu commune Party committee discovered that the young intellectuals in Chüfeng brigade were not united together, he himself and the brigade Party branch sponsored study classes in this youth unit and helped them solve the problem. While he stayed in K'angle brigade, he helped the brigade Party branch to sum up its work experience in strengthening re-education on young intellectuals, and popularized the experience throughout the commune, promoting the development of re-education work in the entire commune. An old poor and lower-middle peasant in Fuhsing brigade personally taught young intellectuals farming in the course of labor. In two years,he taught many youths various kinds of farm work including planting and hoeing.

With respect to the young intellectuals' everyday livelihood, the poor and lower-middle peasants show concern for them in every way. Not only did the poor and lower-middle peasants in the Ch'ingho brigade build quarters for the young intellectuals, they also taught them how to cook, how to plant vegetables, and how to raise pigs. Thus they help the young intellectuals take care of themselves and enable them to strengthen their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. With assistance from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the youth unit has now achieved self-sufficiency in firewood, vegetables, meat and eggs. In the past two years, they even sold pigs and eggs to the state. The poor and lower-middle peasants have deep proletarian class feelings for these young intellectuals, they earnestly help and cherish them. In the first Spring Festival the young intellectuals from Chekiang spent in the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants treated them as their own sons and daughters, and vied with one another to receive them into their own homes to spend a joyous festival together.

The various departments under the hsien also regard coordination for the success of the work on young intellectuals as their own bounden duty. The hsien cultural and educational departments have not only taken the initiative in doing a good job of mobilizing young intellectuals and sending them to the mountains and the countryside every year, they have also

sent personnel to the countryside to help all youth units set up political evening schools and launch cultural activities. Medical departments conduct periodical physical check-ups for the young intellectuals, and regularly send medical personnel to the youth units to prevent and treat diseases. Under the concerted efforts of the whole Party, Muling hsien Party committee has basically managed to have personnel grasp the political work on young intellectuals sent to the mountains and the countryside, have people teach them production work, and look after their livelihood.

Muling hsien Party committee places strong emphasis on working meticulously in the course of re-educating young intellectuals. All tasks including mobilization, placement, and daily re-education are repeatedly studied, carefully considered and arranged in detail so that the work is carried out meticulously, successfully and thoroughly.

Before the arrival of the Spring Festival this year, the hsien Party committee took into consideration the fact that the youths from Chekiang had been away from home for two years, and decided to make use of the Spring Festival to organize them to return and visit their homes in Chekiang collectively. The youths summed up and reported the results they achieved in re-education and in the building of new rural areas. As a result, the collective home visits turned out to be a vivid and lively education in ideology and political line. This collective home visit led to the further confirmation of Chekiang youths' determination to take root in the countryside, further expelled undue anxieties on the part of the parents and increased the poor and lower-middle peasants' confidence in doing well the work of re-education.

Perseveringly Adhere to Principles and Conscientiously Implement and Carry Through Policies

In the course of grasping the work on young intellectuals, Muling hsien Party committee perseveringly adheres to principles and conscientiously implements and carries through the Party's relevant policies. All acts and tendencies unfavorable to sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside are resolutely resisted. Under the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee, all units and departments have strived to succeed in unifying ideas, policies and actions and to perform well together the work on young intellectuals.

At the beginning of 1970, the hsien production department recruited some workers to meet production needs of the city and the township, and a number of young intellectuals who should have gone to the countryside but did not, were also employed. When this situation was discovered, the hsien Party committee realized that this way of doing things was contrary to the relevant regulations laid down by the higher levels, that it was not conducive to consolidating the settlement of young intellectuals in the countryside and that it was not beneficial for continuing mobilization of young intellectuals for the mountains and the countryside. Immediately the hsien Party committee enforced resolute measures to carry out corrections and formed decisions by drawing on lessons from this incident.

To insure the implementation and carrying through of relevant policies, the hsien Party committee strengthens the propagation of policies and firmly grasps policy implementation. At present, the principle of equal pay for equal work is basically achieved among young intellectuals sent to the countryside. The amount of staple food allotted to the youths is not lower than the level of grain actually allotted to local single laboring people. Housing for the young people has also been well arranged. With regard to those "sons and daughters that can be educated," the Party's policy of paying attention to family origin and the proletarian policy of stressing political performance is conscientiously carried out, instead of upholding the theory that family origin is everything.

In the process of implementing policies, the hsien Party committee educated the leadership at all levels to make strict differentiation between the two different kinds of contradiction. Ideological problems were handled through persuasion and education. Class enemies who sabotaged the sending of young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside and who persecuted young intellectuals were promptly investigated and seriously dealt with.

In the course of implementing policies, Muling hsien Party committee has taught leadership at all levels and the broad masses of cadres to set good examples themselves. Cadres of all offices at and above the section level directly under the hsien take the lead in mobilizing those of their own children that would go to the countryside and to rural areas. With respect to the selection of young intellectuals for the countryside, the children of cadres and other youth have been put under equal consideration. A cadre violated regulations and arranged employment in the city and in township for his own children who should be sent to the countryside. When the hsien Party committee discovered this, he was given serious criticism and education and his children were mobilized to join brigades in the countryside.

The line decides the policies and the policies embody the line. Owing to the prominence given to the line by Muling hsien Party committee, their adherence to principles, their conscientious implementation of policies and their elimination of interference, they have insured the smooth carrying out of the work of sending young intellectuals to the mountains and the countryside and have further implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

- By Investigation Groups under the Heilungkiang Provincial Office and the Mutanchiang District Office for Sending Young Intellectuals to the Countryside

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SOCIALIST CULTURE

Guide Students Toward Proper Socialist Cultural Lessons

by

Chiang Li-ch'ing (江丽清), Tutor of the First Class of the 5th Grade of Ch'ingshuit'ang Primary School, Changsha Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 6, 1972)

How can we improve the quality of teaching and guide students toward proper socialist cultural lessons? Understanding acquired by me in over one year of practice is this: We must arouse the students' consciousness of studying for the revolution and strengthen their confidence and determination in studying hard for the revolution. Meanwhile, we must strive to improve teaching methods and give play to the students' initiative and activism in study.

Arouse Consciousness

In the school term of last year, when I first took over the first class of the 5th grade, some students showed laxity in organizational discipline and made a poor showing in study. In a test, one-third of the students of the whole class failed in the Chinese language and arithmetic. Why were they so poor in their scholastic performance? Through forums of Little Red Soldier cadres and students and through visiting families, I found that the influence of the "theory of schooling serves no purpose" was very deep. Therefore, I led students on a visit to the site of Chairman Mao's early revolutionary activities--Ch'ingshuit'ang, the former seat of the CCP Hunan Area Committee. There education in revolutionary traditions was conducted. Students were aroused to a consciousness of studying for the revolution.

Student Chang Ch'i-lin was known in the class as the "naughtiest one." On his visit to Ch'ingshuit'ang, the deeds of revolutionary martyrs bravely sacrificing themselves for the revolution filled him with sorrow. As I noted it, I gave him a detailed account of things. He was moved to the depths of his soul. Thereafter, he changed gradually. He no longer went in for street fighting. He bestirred himself to do those in the street a good turn. His study performance showed rapid improvement.

To further guide students in the criticism of the "theory of schooling serves no purpose," took advantage of the learn-from-worker, learn-from peasant and learn-from-soldier activities unfolded in factories, villages and army units and invited workers, peasants and soldiers to tell the students why there was a sore need for cultural and scientific knowledge in industrial and agricultural production and national defense construction.

In my class, a student named P'eng Ch'eng-wen considered himself "stalwart and stout and more than equal to the strain of rural work." He was given to dozing off in class hours. His performance in study was poor. Once, for a stint of learn-agriculture labor on a suburban orchard, we purposefully assigned P'eng Ch'eng-wen and several other students to Master Ho of the farm in a joint effort to make an insecticide. Some students did not know how many times a catty of liquid DDT should be diluted with water, and held off. Yet P'eng Ch'eng-wen said, "Proportion or no proportion, a 50-50 basis will do!" At their side, Master Ho said, "Oh, no. Fruit trees will be burned to death this way. One catty of liquid DDT diluted with water 3 to 5 times will prove efficacious in eliminating insect pests. If too thick, the DDT will have a scorching effect on the fruit trees. If too thin, it will not kill the insect pests." Then from the bottom of his soul, he addressed Little P'eng and other students, "To fall back on physical strength in building a socialist new village will not do. We must have cultural knowledge at our fingertips!" Master Ho's remark gave the several students profound education.

Laying hold of this typical example, I organized the students of the whole class for a forum. Everyone said in chorus, "The working class works for the revolution. The poor and lower-middle peasants do farming for the revolution. Uncles of the PLA shoulder the rifles for the revolution. We on our part must acquire proper serve-the-people skills for the revolution and grow up to be workers,peasants and soldiers." Thereafter, student P'eng Ch'eng-wen drove himself harder than ever in study. In various subjects, he maintained an excellent level. Other students elected him a cadre of the class.

Cultivate Habit To Endure Hardship

After the adoption of a string of ideological education measures, the overwhelming majority of students aroused their activism in studying for the revolution. But some students did not take big strides forward and their study enthusiasm was less than high. In my class, student Hsiung Cheng-kuo was formerly poorly grounded in studies. Through education, he was mindful of discipline in class and relatively serious in study. But he still fell behind the rest of the class. He lost his confidence.

Noting the case, I mused, "In ordinary times, I find him fond of labor and capable of mending tables and chairs. At home, he proves himself as good at cooking as at swimming." I therefore joined him in studying Chairman Mao's great teaching on practice first. I said, "To learn a thing, we must get involved in practice personally before we can succeed. For instance, you know how to fix tables and chairs because your father is a master carpenter. You constantly watch him at work in repairing various things and employ yourself in mending tables and chairs....." Before I finished, he cut in, saying, "Yes, take swimming for instance. I at first did not know how to swim. At the first try, I swallowed quite a few mouthfuls of water! Later, after many more dips, I learned how to do it. Now, I can make it across the Hsiang River." I further enlightened him, saying, "So long as you study hard and go through a repeated process of practice,

you can surely excel in your lessons, just as is the case with your table-and-chair-repairing and swimming experiences." Meanwhile, it was decided to assign a relatively well-rated student to help him review lessons. Thereafter, he was all ears during class. After class, he studied assiduously and completed his school assignments conscientiously. After a spell of effort, Hsiung Cheng-kuo considerably raised his ability to think over and answer problems. For arithmetic, his marks steadily climbed to over 90. In various other subjects, he showed very rapid progress, approaching or maintaining an excellent level.

Arouse Activism

To guide students toward proper socialist cultural lessons, apart from continuously raising their consciousness of studying for the revolution, teachers must strive to improve teaching methods, so that students can study with activism and initiative and with vim and vigor.

Once, I was giving instruction in the Chinese language. It was very quiet in the classroom. Some students were busy scribbling, their heads bent over the tables. At first, I thought they were all taking down notes in earnest. On going near them, I found some drawing on sheets of paper pictures of pigs, ducks and vehicles. After class, I had a talk with the students to hear what they had to say. The students said, "Teacher, we do the listening. But we can't absorb without using our minds." This was a sharp criticism of my cramming teaching methods.

In the light of the students' opinion, I gradually improved my own teaching methods. Before taking up a lesson, I first sought its preparation by students classified into three groups, those well-grounded and those ill-grounded in studies and also those somewhere in between. The aim was to get at the obstacles in their study and pinpoint the difficult points. Before a new lesson was taken up, I worked out proper thought-provoking questions in the light of the content of the lesson. Students of the whole class were called upon to study seriously in advance. By using the time set for private study, I organized them into groups of 4 or 5 for discussion. This was to gradually cultivate their habit for reading and study and independent thinking. In the course of the students' preoccupation with preparatory studies and discussions, I took a further look into the difficult points in their study. This was conducive to teaching with targets in mind. A foundation was laid for the classroom adoption of the teaching method of enlightenment.

For students with a relatively poor showing, the method of giving individual tutorship before or after class and establishing a study group to unfold "small teachers'" activities was adopted. The aim of promptly taking up missed lessons and giving timely explanations on questions not understood was attained. The phenomenon of problems piling up or one group of students lagging behind the rest of the class was avoided.

Student Liu San-ho was transferred to the school in mid-term. At that time, he had failed in examinations for the Chinese language and arithmetic. He lacked confidence in his own study performance. But with the fervent help of schoolmates, he made marked progress in study.

Giving play to students' activism and initiative not only helps enrich the content of teaching but also helps us to learn better from the objects of our education. For instance, in making students write an essay, "Chairman Mao Brings Me Happiness," I thought of guiding students toward an emphasis on the bitter past viewed in the light of the sweet present and an emphasis on the kind of happy life obtained after liberation with the lot of one's family improved. As I conveyed my idea to my students, they put forward different views. They said, "Apart from writing on one's happy life through recalling the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness, we must, more important still, deal with the youths and children in our Ch'ingshuitang who, living on the site of Chairman Mao's early revolutionary activities, have grown up healthily under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is what gives us the greatest happiness." Thus, after a discussion by all, we broadened our horizon and did more intensive thinking. We had a deeper understanding of "happiness."

Through the improvement of teaching methods, students' activism in studying for the revolution is considerably consolidated. Students of the whole class show a universal improvement in their performance in various subjects of study. In the light of the mid-term test results of this term, for the 46 students of the whole class, the phenomenon of failure was eliminated. Those with excellent ratings in various subjects accounted for over 90 percent of the total.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

Popularize Five-Year Elementary Education, Conditionally Develop Seven-Year Education

- Investigation made by CCP committee of Lanchiaying commune, Cho hsien, Hopei Province, on the main points of running schools at present

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1972)

After Chairman Mao issued in 1968 the instruction "In the countryside, schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants--the most reliable ally of the working class," the masses of our commune were very enthusiastic for running schools. The ten production brigades of the commune not only universally instituted the system of 5-year primary education but also universally set up 7-year schools. In some brigades, because 7-year schools were set up, the main stress was put on secondary education. Subsequently, this militated against the popularization of the 5-year elementary education. Some poor and lower-middle peasants were critical of that.

To make clear the main points of rural educational work at present, we sent some cadres deep into Kuanhsienying and Maot'un brigades to make investigations. They discovered two situations there.

One was that the main stress in educational work was put on the popularization of 5-year education based on the needs of the poor and lower-middle peasants and on the specific conditions of the brigade and, at the same time, appropriate measures were taken to meet the demands of some poor and lower-middle peasants for sending their children to junior middle school. Kuanhsienying brigade acted in this way.

This brigade had eight production teams comprising 270 households of commune members. Ninety-five percent of the children ranging from 7 to 13 years of age went to school. Some members of the Party branch therefore thought that "popularization had attained its peak" and suggested putting the stress of educational work on the popularization of 7-year education. Some other comrades were of this opinion: At present, many students give up study before finishing the five-year education. This shows that popularization of 5-year education has not been consolidated. Moreover, according to the forces of teachers and the economic conditions of the brigade at present, main stress can be put only on the 5-year education, and the primary school graduates who are qualified to study in middle school may be sent to the middle schools run by the commune.

Which of these two opinions was correct? All comrades studied Chairman Mao's teaching "No one should make plans of action unwarranted by the objective situation, or reach for the impossible," and summed up the brigade's lesson of running an agricultural middle school in the past: At that time, three primary school teachers were transferred to this school, and three

classrooms together with the desks and benches were also spared from the primary school, but eventually this school had to be suspended because funds were lacking. The comrades came to realize that the development of the undertaking of education should not exceed the limits warranted by an objective situation and that the main stress on rural educational work should now be put on the consolidation of the 5-year education and on the appropriate development of the 7-year education.

With thinking unified, this brigade investigated the conditions of the eight children of poor and lower-middle peasants who dropped out of school. They discovered that four of these eight students could not continue studying because of heavy family burdens while the other four were unwilling to study because they were influenced by the theory that "reading is useless." This showed that in order to insure that the school children would finish five years' study, a great deal of arduous and laborious work must be done in the same way as organizing and sending school-age children to school. Accordingly, in view of the different conditions, they concentrated forces to solve the problems of the children of poor and lower-middle peasants dropping out of school half-way. Thanks to the efforts to grasp consolidation of five-year education conscientiously and carefully, increasingly more students of this brigade finished the 5-year education; meanwhile, the demand of sending about 30 primary school graduates every year to study in the commune-run middle school was also met.

The other situation was that principal efforts were devoted to the 7-year education and subsequently the popularization of the 5-year education was impeded. Maot'un brigade was in this state of affairs. This brigade had eight production teams comprising 245 households of commune members. There were 224 school children ranging from 7 to 13 years of age. In 1971, because there were insufficient classrooms, some school-age children could not go to school; many students gave up study before finishing the 5-year course. The brigade's primary school had six classes but only eight teachers. Under such a state of affairs, the brigade also set up an agricultural middle school. But because there were no teachers, the only way was to transfer two teachers from the primary school. Besides teaching the middle school courses, these two teachers also had to teach some primary school courses concurrently, and they were unable to handle so many things at the same time. As a result, they could teach neither the primary school nor the middle school well. The masses were dissatisfied. In 1972, 26 primary school graduates of this brigade asked permission to study in junior middle school. Only 17 of them were successfully selected and the other nine were refused admission because of the poor results in their studies.

The condition of Maot'un brigade was rather representative of the state of this commune. The commune Party committee grasped this problem and organized the cadres of all brigades and some teachers to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental method of work which all Communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions," and to analyze the actual conditions of the running of schools in the commune. In the whole commune, about

430 school-age children went to school but only about 160 students were promoted to study in junior middle school every year. Many school-age children could not finish the 5-year general education and gave up study half-way for different reasons. As seen from these facts, the urgent demand of the poor and lower-middle peasants at present was to popularize the 5-year elementary education and to improve the quality of teaching and, meanwhile, to develop the 7-year education where conditions permitted.

With thinking unified, all unanimously averred that the consolidation and elevation of the level of the 5-year general education must be taken as an important point of rural education at present. The commune Party committee drew up a unified plan, reorganizing some ten junior middle school classes and agricultural middle schools run by various brigades to form two jointly-operated middle schools which were run privately, subsidized by the public and led directly by the commune Party committee. After this reorganization, ten teachers were spared to reinforce the ranks of primary school teachers. The middle schools were situated in Changchiachuang brigade and Lanchiaying brigade, so that the students did not have to walk more than 5 li to school as most of them lived only one or two li away from school. This was in conformity with the principle of helping students study in a nearby school. This also guaranteed that various brigade Party branches could concentrate their forces on grasping consolidation and elevation of the 5-year general education. The Party branch of Nanlupo brigade formerly devoted its energies to grasping 7-year education and did not grasp tightly the popularization of 5-year education, so that every year there invariably were some school-age children who could not go to school. After this reorganization, there was a marked increase in last year's percentage of students among school-age children. Some other schools also improved their quality of teaching. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "This way of running a school is what we want!"

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Actively Train People-Run School Teachers, Consolidate General Education in the Countryside

- Meihua commune adopts effective measures to raise political and vocational levels of people-run school teachers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1972)

Meihua commune, Loch'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province, is situated in a mountain area. Since the great cultural revolution, elementary education has developed greatly there. There are now 122 people-run schools as against 24 in 1968. At present, 92 percent of the school-age children of the commune go to school. The number of students in people-run primary schools represents 70 percent of the total number of students in the whole commune. There are 159 teachers in people-run schools instead of 25 as in the past. Most of these teachers have been selected from among poor and lower-middle peasants with practical experience, rusticated educated youths and demobilized armymen. Filled with vigor and vitality, they are a fresh force in popularizing rural education. But most of them belong to a comparatively low cultural level so that they find difficulties in teaching. The poor and lower-middle peasants say: "As a strong hammer is needed in striking the iron so a good teacher is needed in teaching. If the level of the teachers of people-run schools is not raised, it will be impossible to run the school well." The commune revolutionary committee realizes that helping the teachers of people-run schools raise their political and vocational levels is an important problem bearing on the consolidation of universal education in the countryside.

In order to raise the level of teachers in people-run schools, a few teachers are sent to normal school to study every year but the chief method is to train teachers locally. Comrades of this commune realize that: Sending teachers to study in normal schools alone cannot meet with the current demand for teachers but may increase the burden on the production teams. Training in the course of active service may help the teachers raise their level generally within a short period of time, save money for the production teams and conform to the spirit of producing greater, faster, better and more economical results.

With thinking and understanding unified, the commune divides its 18 brigades into five sections and, with each section as a unit, trains the teachers of people-run schools by rotation, by stages and by groups. Beginning from March 1971, training classes have been held for five terms, each term lasting for one to one and a half months. Because the training classes are set up with the section as the unit, the teachers may go to attend classes nearby in the afternoon every other day without interfering with their teaching. This satisfies the masses, the students and the teachers. After training and study, most of the teachers of people-run schools have raised their political level and level of teaching, effectively consolidating and developing the fruit of popularization of education in the countryside.

Lo Ping-jung, a people-run school teacher of Linhsi production team, Ch'ingtung brigade, was formerly a production team leader. Being inexperienced, he found great difficulty in teaching. He thought to himself: "I am an amateur. I won't teach permanently." After attending the training class, he understood the importance of serving well as a teacher of a people-run school. He actively delved into teaching and often walked 6 to 7 li on hill paths at night to the brigade's publicly-run school to seek advice and to study. He continuously raised his level of teaching, winning deep appreciation from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

How can the classes for training teachers of people-run schools be run well? Meihua commune has adopted these methods:

1. Proletarian politics is put in command of training. When training started, some comrades were afraid that the time was short and the task heavy and they could not learn anything, so that they attached greater importance to vocational work than to politics. Some members of the training class did not study enthusiastically and others took part in study while bearing in mind the aim of simply raising their vocational level. The training class promptly organized all members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work of the school aims at changing the students ideologically." They came to realize that: Helping the members of the training class to make clear the aim of study is a very important link. The term of training is short so that it is more necessary to grasp political and ideological work tightly and do it well. It is also necessary to carry out the activities of "learning from outstanding teachers of people-run schools" among members of the training class and to organize meetings to exchange typical experience, so that the training class may be run in a lively manner, vividly and enthusiastically.

A teacher of a people-run school, Chang Chien-p'ing, was a rusticated educated youth. She formerly feared serving as a teacher and was not content with her job. In the training class, after taking part in the activities of recalling past sufferings and thinking about present happiness, she examined her thinking and decided to do her job well as a teacher of a people-run school and to take part in study conscientiously. She improved her quality of teaching by a marked extent and was rated an advanced teacher.

2. The content of training is decided in line with the realities of the members of the training class. These members may differ from one another in length of service, in the level of ideological consciousness and in vocational level, so that the content of training must not be stereotyped. For instance, in a training class which has many old teachers who have a relatively high level of teaching, emphasis is laid on studying the problems of putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the lessons of socialist culture and combining the big classroom with the small classroom. Some classes attach importance to the preparation and teaching of lessons and take the raising of the teachers' level of teaching as their main content. In the same training class, attention is paid to differentiating the general and the individual conditions, tutoring on general problems is given intensively and individual assistance is given in handling individual problems.

3. Those who are capable are selected as teachers so that the members of the training class teach and learn from one another and make progress together. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and the soldiers teach each other," the training class organizes and relies on the backbone elements to carry out training. In the training class of each term, the local cadres, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the teachers who belong to a relatively high political and vocational level form a backbone contingent to supervise the activities of teaching research.

A people-run school teacher, Hua Shui-ch'i was a junior middle school graduate and had teaching ability of a relatively high level, but he was not content with his job. Another people-run school teacher Chang Ming-hsing was formerly a brigade cadre and had high political consciousness. He called on Hua Shui-ch'i and mobilized him to join the training class. He induced Hua by telling him the miseries his family suffered in the past. With his help, Hua continuously raised his class consciousness and actively joined the training class. In the course of training, he also helped Chang in spelling by the phonetic symbols of the Han language, preparation of lessons and organization of teaching.

To achieve expectant results in study within a relatively short period of time, the training class must integrate theory with practice. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching "Practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge," they closely integrate training with the practice of teaching, making the training class serve directly the accomplishment of the tasks of teaching and pushing forward pedagogical work.

- Loch'ang Hsien Education Office

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SCHOOL TEACHERS

Tightly Grasp Vocational Study for In-Service Teachers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1972)

In view of the fact that the teachers' vocational level is incompatible with the fast development of education, the Party committee of Lungtung commune, Hsianghsiang hsien, Hunan Province, tightly grasps the in-service teachers' vocational re-study while giving them political re-education.

While organizing the teachers to carry out activities of vocational study, the commune Party committee emphatically grasps the work in the following several aspects:

Raise the teachers' enthusiasm in doing private study. In organizing the teachers to do private study, emphasis is laid on solving the problem of understanding and on making use of their subjective activism. Meanwhile, demands are imposed on the teachers according to their conditions and help is given them in drawing up a plan for private study, so that their study may have some main points and they may study in a down-to-earth manner and raise their level continuously. In drawing up the essential system, the teachers are helped in handling well the contradiction between the time for work and the time for study and in insuring the time for private study.

Those who are capable are encouraged to teach. The commune sets up a cultural and vocational tuition station and invites teachers of Lungtung Middle School to serve as tutors. The teacher who were versed in language analysis talk about the lessons of class analysis; those who are good in applying the "ten major methods of teaching" talk about how they induce the students to think independently and to build up their ability to solve problems.

Carry out teaching research activities. With the school as a unit, groups are set up to study the reform of teaching of politics, language and mathematics, and the poor and lower-middle peasants, teachers and students form three-in-one groups to prepare lessons and rate the lessons taught. The teachers set up a system of hearing each other's lessons, so as to make up shortcomings by learning from one another's strong points and to exchange experience. In each school term in the past two years, each of the teachers of this commune heard more than 20 periods of lessons taught by others.

Various grades of the schools in the whole commune carry out activities of teaching experimental lessons in a new way, so as to solve outstanding problems of teaching. These activities have their main points in each school term. Many new teachers were recruited last year. Experienced teachers were organized to teach experimental lessons of reading and arithmetic for lower grades, so that the new teachers might

master as quickly as possible the method of teaching language and arithmetic lessons for lower grades. This helped improve the quality of teaching.

Many teachers say: By these methods, it is possible to integrate teaching with reality, to develop democracy in teaching, to pool the wisdom of the masses and to make clear the orientation of the reform of teaching. These methods are lively, produce good results and bring about quick improvement. Because the teachers have raised their vocational level, the quality of the students' study also has improved.

A teacher of Kuyang School strenuously carried out cultural and vocational studies. Last year, he taught a class of 55 students to learn more than 600 new characters. The rate of correct reading and writing was 90 percent.

- Educational Group under the Revolutionary Committee of Hsianghsiang Hsien, Hunan

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Give Teachers Sufficient Time for Preparing Lessons and Doing Teaching Research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1972)

The leaders of some schools do not pay sufficient attention to the preparation of lessons and the teaching research made by the teachers. Neither do they give the teachers sufficient time for preparing lessons and doing teaching research; some schools have given the teachers time to prepare lessons, but this time has often been encroached upon by other activities, thus impeding the continuous raising of the teachers' vocational level and improvement of the quality of teaching. It is hoped that relevant departments in various localities adopt essential measures to solve this problem conscientiously.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Whether or not a teacher makes full preparations before teaching a lesson has very great influence on the quality of teaching.

The course of preparing a lesson is also a course of making investigation and study, acquiring thorough understanding of the teaching materials and learn about the conditions of the students. Only by mastering the spiritual essence of the teaching material and making thoroughly clear the conditions of the students' thinking and study can the teachers have the initiative in teaching and teach lessons to the point. We discover that in teaching the same lesson the old teachers often produce better results than the new teachers do. This is chiefly because the old teachers have accumulated rich experience of teaching in the course of many years' practice. They know more clearly what points are difficult and crucial to the students in study, what points should be stressed in teaching and what are the main points in which the students need special help. For this reason, they have a plan of figures in teaching and can shoot the arrow at the target. Some new teachers lack these abilities. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of teaching, it is very necessary to organize the teachers, especially those who have ascended the teaching platform recently, to prepare their lessons well and to make some essential teaching research activities.

At present, some schools do not pay sufficient attention to the preparations of lessons and the doing of teaching research by the teachers, or they do not give them the time required, or they have given them time but this time has often been encroached upon by other work.

Why do these conditions occur? This involves a question of the line. The leaders of some schools fear that after criticizing "intellectual education first" and "vocational work in command" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i

and company, they would be accused of putting "vocational work in command" if they spent too much time on pedagogical work, so that they hesitated when grasping pedagogical work.

Politics and vocational work are opposites of the same unity. The relationship between politics and vocational work is always the relationship between the commander and the commanded. Whether or not one commits the mistake of putting "vocational work in command" is not determined by whether or not one grasps pedagogical work but by whether or not one puts proletarian politics in command of pedagogical work. If one exclusively grasps vocational work at the expense of politics, one will go astray and this means that he has fallen into the trap of "vocational work in command" set by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Similarly, if one only grasps politics at the expense of vocational work, one also has fallen into the trap of "politics may encroach upon vocational work" set by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers.

To implement Chairman Mao's directive on education and improve the quality of teaching in an all-round manner, the school leaders must raise their consciousness of the line struggle, go personally to the first line of teaching, take the lead in grasping teaching vigorously, bring the teachers' enthusiasm into full play, give the teachers ample time for preparing lessons and to do teaching research, and actively encourage the teachers to make research boldly and delve hard into their work for the purpose of improving the quality of teaching.

- Ch'i Szu-shan, Liu Chun and Wang Ch'ing-hsin, teachers of Hsingt'ai commune, Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province

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Teachers Away on Loan to Outside Agencies Should Return Quickly to Their Posts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 8, 1972)

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the needs of the struggle, some units borrowed the teachers of some schools and threw them into the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on various fronts or assigned them to other posts. Many of these teachers have not yet returned to their teaching posts.

Because too many teachers are borrowed away or are transferred to do other work for too long a period of time and because these teachers belong to the school establishment, this has increased the burden on the other teachers who stay on in the school. Although the teachers who stay in the school work arduously without complaint, yet because there is insufficient manpower and the work is heavy, it is often difficult to arrange the curricula well, thus impairing the quality of teaching. In view of this state of affairs, we propose that the teachers who have been borrowed to do other work should return quickly to their posts. The idea that "it does not matter if the school is one or two teachers short" is wrong.

We all know that in the sphere of the superstructure the education department occupies a very important position. Whether or not the proletariat can firmly occupy the cultural and educational positions and change it with Mao Tse-tung's thought is a major problem bearing on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As viewed from the current development of the revolution in education, the problem of insufficient teachers must also be solved with urgency. This is absolutely not a problem "having nothing to do with the situation as a whole."

So far as we know, most of the teachers who have been borrowed to do other work are backbone elements among the school teachers, and some are leading members of the schools. Sending them back to work in the school is geared to the revolution in education and also a demand of the masses. For this reason, we hope that the Party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels solve this problem concretely and send the teachers who have been borrowed to do other work back to their schools. Where possible, teachers who have changed their profession but are still eligible for teaching should also be transferred back to the school.

- Chiao Ping of Ch'ienchiang hsien,
Hupeh Province

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STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Northeast China Leading Cadres Achieve Good Results in Studying Marxism-Leninism

(NCNA-English Changchun, Jul. 11, 1972)

leading members of party committees at various levels in northeast china's kirin province are constantly raising their theoretical level and their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line by conscientious reading of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this is in response to chairman mao's teaching: "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism".

they have connected their study in the past two years with the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they read "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and "materialism and empirio-criticism" by marx, engels and lenin and "on practice", "on contradiction", "where do correct ideas come from?", "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" and "speech at the chinese communist party's national conference on propaganda work" by chairman mao.

the provincial party committee held study classes for the chief leading cadres at and above the county level and for study instructors. more than one thousand people attended. after returning to their own units, they took the lead in the study and helped others.

leading cadres at various levels organized themselves into study groups and kept up their study while working. chief leading members of the party committees headed these study groups. leading members of the changchun municipal party committee combined self-study with collective study and with the exchange of experience.

the leading cadres in the province combined theory with practice. a leading member of the kirin municipal party committee went to a factory on many occasions before the great proletarian cultural revolution to help solve its problems in production. because he viewed these problems in isolation, none of them was solved. during the cultural revolution, he conscientiously studied the marxist-leninist theory of classes and class struggle, summed up his experience in the struggle between the two lines and gained a better understanding of chairman mao's teaching: "never forget class struggle". he went to the factory again. this time he investigated the struggle between the two lines in the factory and firmly grasped class struggle. he helped leading members of the factory party committee take the struggle between the two lines as the key link, while implementing chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production" in an all-round way. this brought about profound changes in the factory. through this practice and study, he raised his consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and recognized the importance of revolutionary theory.

the leading cadres combined their study with the criticism of revisionism. they used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to criticize the fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, especially those fallacies which were most deceitful. they exposed these swindlers for their distortion of marxism and their criminal aims in doing so.

the leading cadres studied the marxist-leninist theory of the relationship between productive forces and the relations of production and between the economic foundation and the superstructure and came to see that economics should be commanded by politics and production by revolution. they criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they got a better understanding of chairman mao's principle "grasp revolution, promote production".

while building a big water control work, leading members of the hailung county party committee did not have much confidence in the beginning because the project was very big and presented many difficulties. later, they followed the marxist-leninist theory that the people are the makers of history, and went among the masses to investigate. they learned from the masses and organized a mass movement. the people suggested many good methods and completed the project ahead of plan. this helped the cadres see that if they want to do a good job of leadership, they must have confidence in the masses, rely on them and be their pupils.

OUTSTANDING PARTY SECRETARY

Devoted East China Party Branch Secretary

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jul. 10, 1972)

hu ching-tsan, secretary of the huchi production brigade party branch of the anhsing people's commune in east china's shantung province, is a fine grassroots cadre who has for decades firmly carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, devotedly served the people and led the brigade members in fighting the elements.

hero in fighting enemy

hu ching-tsan joined the communist party of china in 1940. during the revolutionary war years, he led the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting the local despots and landlords and distributing their land, and mobilized the militiamen to deliver grain to the armymen and to carry stretchers at the frontline. he was elected party branch secretary of his township in 1950. enthusiastically responding to chairman mao's great call to "get organized", he brought a dozen poor peasants families together to form a mutual-aid team, the first in the county. it later developed into the county's first elementary stage agricultural co-operative and then advanced agricultural co-operative.

as they were on the way to socialism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up a counter-current in 1957 to slash back agricultural co-operatives. a handful of class enemies in the village itched for action and instigated some people who were inclined to capitalism to break up the co-operative and go it alone.

hu ching-tsan, who lived like a beast of burden at the mercy of landlords for many years before liberation, got furious. he recalled how his family of twelve had suffered in the old society. his father and two brothers died of starvation and two other brothers who fled famine died far away from their native village. he said: "chairman mao saved us from the pit of misery and is guiding us in taking the bright socialist road. we'll never allow anybody to drag us back to the old road and suffering again."

he explained to the peasants the great truth that "only socialism can save china". under his leadership, the poor and lower-middle peasants were united as one and crushed the class enemy's schemes. the socialist front in the countryside was consolidated.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he followed chairman mao's great teaching: "you should concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the great proletarian cultural revolution to the end exclamation" he went among the masses to hear and learn from their criticism. he also urged other cadres to have faith in the masses and in the party and stick at their posts and do a good job in revolution and production. at the same time, he worked patiently among the masses and made them aware of the plots by the class enemy to sabotage the cultural revolution and interfere with chairman mao's revolutionary line. he was elected a member of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee.

man of determination in fighting nature

huchi was frequently hit by sandstorms and the people had hard times before liberation. in a matter of a decade, more than 600 of the 700 households in eight villages that comprised the township fled famine and 68 families were forced to sell their children. in all, more than 200 people starved to death.

after hu ching-tsan became the secretary of the township party branch, he was determined to make efforts to control shifting sand so that more grain would be produced to support the socialist revolution and construction. in drawing up plans to plant trees to fix the sand, he and some experienced poor peasants made nearly one hundred surveying tours to familiarize themselves with the sandstorms.

a violent wind buried many of the first saplings they had just planted and uprooted others. the party branch encouraged the masses to draw strength from chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and led them in summing up experience from the failure for a new drive.

the party branch organized seven teams to collect tree seeds. hu ching-tsan and the team members sometimes

went to neighbouring counties. they gathered 350 kilograms of seeds the first winter. other villagers contributed about 0.2 million saplings. a contingent of 800 was formed to plant trees. often they had to plant many times before a young tree grew strong enough to survive the wind. as a result of their hard efforts over the past decade and more, 1.1 million trees have been planted on 230 hectares. now the barren waste, almost 600 hectares in area, has been turned green, protected by 20 tree belts and criss-crossed with tree-lined roads.

during the past decade and more the people transformed 300 hectares of sandy land into good farmland. a tough fight took place in the winter of 1967 when 250 people, in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", moved in to reclaim wasteland by turning under the sandy topsoil. hu ching-tsan and other cadres always took the lead. the work was carried over to the slack winter seasons of the following two years. finally 30 hectares of land were improved and gave 3.75 tons of grain per hectare.

acting in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", the party branch led the peasants in digging wells to relieve the threat of drought. again hu ching-tsan worked day and night alongside the masses. they built 68 pump wells and 66 brick-walled ones.

pace-setter in continuing revolution under dictatorship of proletariat

hu ching-tsan spares no effort in studying chairman mao's works. he had no chance to attend school in the old society. to make up for this, he has studied revolutionary theories while learning to read and write, often staying up late into the small hours. he said: "every word of chairman mao's touches my heart. i will overcome every difficulty like the legendary foolish old man who removed the mountains, study chairman mao's works well and advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line." he read through the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung".

hu ching-tsan also organized other cadres to study chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the summer of last year, a severe hailstorm blasted the crops. some of the brigade members lost confidence in the possibility of getting a good harvest. hu ching-tsan convened a party branch meeting and led the members of the branch in studying chairman mao's teachings and the revolutionary determination shown by the people of tachai in turning a year of natural disasters into a good harvest year.

he said: "to make sure that the revolution advances from victory to victory, we cadres must never slacken our efforts and must work energetically like pulling a cart up a slope. if we leading cadres loosen our grip even a little bit, the cart will slide down hill. we will never let this happen no matter what the difficulties exclamation" his words encouraged the others to rise to the challenge of nature and to work hard.

hu ching-tsan and other brigade cadres went to the affected production teams to investigate the extent of the damage and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants

in studying measures to restore production to normal. under their leadership, the people launched a mass campaign to overcome the difficulties and rehabilitate production. the grain and cotton output of the brigade last year hit an all-time high. the amount of grain delivered and sold to the state by the brigade, its public accumulation fund and the income of the brigade members all increased substantially.

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* in a subsequent correction NCNA had "in 1957" deleted.

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Achievements in Peking's Archaeological Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

many ancient sites, tombs and relics have been discovered in peking in the course of building work during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they provide new data for the study of the history of china and the peking area.

three polished stone axes with sharp blades have been found in a village of pingku county on peking's eastern outskirts. on the basis of making, form and material, they are considered to date from the neolithic (new stone) age. they indicate that the late stage of primitive communism existed then. the discovery of these relics and the prehistoric site give valuable data on the progress of the people who came after peking man (sinanthropus pekinensis) some 500,000 years ago and the upper cave man more than 100,000 years ago. both belonged to the palaeolithic (old stone) age and were found at choukoutien in fangshan county on peking's western outskirts.

a bronze axe of the shang-yin dynasty (16th-11th centuries b.c.) was unearthed north of the lukou bridge on the southwestern outskirts. the blade shows it was used and therefore was a production tool of that time. pottery wine vessels of the dynasty were found in the chunghsiao temple in hsuanwu district and the main street outside chaoyang gate in the eastern suburbs. pieces of pottery, bronze ko-halberds and awls made of horn were found in a tomb of the shang-yin dynasty in chiaochuang village of fangshan county. a pottery vessel used as a child's coffin, dating from the western chou dynasty (11-8 centuries b.c.), was unearthed in the chungwen district in the southeastern part of the city.

large numbers of tiled wells from the chou dynasty (1200-221 b.c.) to the han dynasty (206 b.c. to 220 a.d.) have been excavated in the southwestern part of the city since the founding of new china. new discoveries have been made in the area during the cultural revolution. these wells were lined with pottery tiles, from the bottom

right to the south. the pottery tiles prevented damage by shifting sand underground. benefiting from their long experience in fighting shifting sands, the ancient working people worked out this method.

during the cultural revolution, many tombs from the spring and autumn period (770-475 b.c.), the warring states period (475-221 b.c.) and the han dynasty to the northern dynasties (386-581 a.d.) have been unearthed, mostly in the southeastern and southwestern suburbs. according to historical records, the predecessor of peking city -- chi city -- was located in the western part of the southern region of present peking. these tombs, plus relics of the yin and chou dynasties and the tiled wells, provide important materials for research into that city. some valuable relics were also unearthed from these tombs. these include a bronze tui-vessel (a round, covered food vessel), attractive and of practical value with elaborate vivid patterns, which was found in a tomb of the warring states period in yenching county on the northwestern outskirts. figurines and ox-drawn carts, both made of pottery, in a tomb of the northern dynasties unearthed outside fangshan county seat reveal customs and habits of the people of the northern dynasties.

an epitaph found in the tomb of wang tse of the liao dynasty (916-1125 a.d.) in fengtai town in the southwestern suburbs is important for the study of the history of the dynasty. porcelain objects found in tombs of the liao and chin (1115-1234 a.d.) dynasties include some made in the areas and large numbers made during the sung dynasty (960-1279 a.d.). this discovery helps the study of the history of chinese porcelain.

the survey and excavation of the site of the yuan dynasty (1279-1368 a.d.) capital tatu started in 1965, and have gone ahead during the cultural revolution. two different types of housing were unearthed at sites of living quarters of the dynasty in the northeastern and northwestern parts of the city. mansions of the aristocrats belong to one category and the poorly-built "slums" of broken bricks belong to another. they present a striking contrast.

at the western wall of the barbican (the outer defensive work of the gateway) of the present hsichihmen gate, remnants of the hoyi gate of the yuan dynasty capital tatu were uncovered. this had been walled up by bricks during the early part of the ming dynasty (15th century). part of the gate-tower walls, over a metre high, still remained. on these and the walls of the entrance were graffiti with the reignal names of the yuan dynasty, one of them dated 1358. the yuan dynasty city walls were built of rammed earth. this provides important data for the study of class struggle and architecture during the dynasty.

in a foundation of an aristocrat's mansion was discovered a black lacquer plate with a moon palace pattern inlaid with shells in a galaxy of colours, which shows the creative artistic talent of the working people of the period.

most of the tombs of royalty and the aristocracy of the ming dynasty (1368-1644 a.d.) excavated during the cultural revolution have funerary accessories of gold, silver, pearls and green jade. they show the indulgence and licentiousness of the exploiting classes and their exploitation and oppression of the working people. some valuable ming dynasty porcelain objects were also unearthed.

ELECTRONICS

Shanghai Applies Electronic Techniques

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 10, 1972)

Shanghai, china's biggest industrial city, is using electronic techniques on an ever wider scale to raise production.

close to one thousand electronic techniques have been introduced in a dozen industrial branches, including metallurgical, machine building, electrical machinery, instruments and metres, chemical and textile industries, tele-communications, and medical apparatus and equipment. this has improved quality, raised the level of automation and productivity, reduced consumption of raw materials and power, and bettered working conditions.

now four-fifths of the electric furnaces in the iron and steel industry have silicon-controlled electrode elevators. time for each heat is less, and output increased. after fitted out with silicon-controlled rectifiers to regulate the speed, several dozen small and medium steel-rolling units now produce more, and consume less electricity. forty million k.w.h. of electricity can be saved annually now that silicon rectifiers have replaced mercury-vapour ones in half of the electro-plating equipment and sixty per cent of the electrolyzers. in addition to more stable production and better working conditions, electronic techniques have helped raise the generating capacity of the power industry and cut power losses greatly.

following chairman mao's teaching "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible", workers and technicians are widely applying electronic techniques in improving the designs of electrical machinery, instruments and meters, medical apparatus and light industrial and other products. silicon rectifiers and silicon-controlled devices are used in electrical machinery. a total of 198 varieties of electrical appliances and 35 per cent of the meters and instruments now come off a line equipped with semi-conductor techniques. the improved designs simplify work processes, raise quality, use less materials and prolong the life-span of products. the shanghai voltage regulator plant now produces a silicon-controlled voltage regulator instead of the induction one. the product weighs one-32nd of the former, and the number of parts is reduced from 265 to 39. highly efficient, sensitive and easy to use, it is important for the production of chemical fertilizer manufacturing equipment.

workers, cadres and technicians in shanghai have conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought during the cultural revolution and criticized the fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, such as "electronics is mysterious" and "electronics should be taken as the key link". now the electronic industry is developing along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

compared with 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, output of materials for eletronic equipment

in 1971 increased by a big margin; the production of silicon-controlled devices, transistors and other semi-conductor elements and the output and variety of electronic equipment all shot up at least one hundred per cent.

Shanghai has been popularizing knowledge of electronics in the past two years. The Shanghai station for the exchange of scientific and technical skills has held exhibitions and carried out other activities to sum up and spread electronic techniques. With the help of universities and scientific research institutions, Shanghai's industrial bureaus, companies and factories and cultural centres organized special classes on electronics. Teachers and technicians were encouraged to combine teaching with production and efforts were made to train/workers as part of the technical force.

DROUGHT FIGHTING

Commune Members in Northern China Determined to Beat Drought, Win Good Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

cadres and commune members in the northern parts of China are sowing autumn-ripening crops and strengthening field management, to beat the current dry spell and get a good annual harvest. They have gathered in good summer harvests of late.

Rainfall has been less than usual in many parts of northern China since this spring. The cadres and commune members, led by communist party organizations at all levels, have fought the drought with doggedness and revolutionary determination. Numerous irrigation projects have been used to irrigate the fields. The northern areas have basically completed their plan for sowing early autumn-ripening crops.

The important grain producing areas of Honan, Hopei, Shantung, Shensi, Shansi, Inner Mongolia, Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang and the Peking municipality have sown early autumn-ripening crops on 29.3 million hectares of land. The acreage under such crops in Heilungkiang and Honan is in each case over 66,000 hectares more than last year.

The commune members are making every effort to overcome difficulties, emulating the revolutionary spirit of the people of Tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. In the past few days, rain fell in most parts of Honan, Shensi, Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces and some parts of Shantung, Shansi and Liaoning provinces. The commune members raced against time to sow late autumn-ripening crops and are strengthening field management.

"the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." leading members of party organizations at all levels have gone to the grassroots to work with the masses. they have educated the masses in political line and with them criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in sabotaging agriculture, and have seen to it that the party's rural policies are implemented. this has raised the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the cadres and the commune members and heightened their determination to fight the drought and win a good harvest.

most of the leading cadres at the administrative regional and county levels in the drought areas of shantung province have gone to work in the rural people's communes and production brigades to strengthen leadership. cadres attending a study class in tungah county moved their class to the basic level. they linked the anti-drought battle with the struggle between the two lines. over 110,000 people in the county went into action. they set going 1,600 engines, 3,000 pump wells and 51 pumping stations, and dug 130 ponds and pits. the county has basically completed its plan for sowing late autumn-ripening crops.

cadres and commune members in shansi province have been busy hoeing, irrigating and applying fertilizer to counter drought. all the 2.4 million hectares of grain and cotton have been cultivated at least once. extensive maize and kaoliang fields have been hoed twice.

the party committee of hsiyang county in shansi province called on the population to take part in the fight against drought. a total of 30,000 people joined in building irrigation works. another 50,000 carried water by every means available to the parched fields.

most parts of honan province had rainfall recently; other parts kept up their efforts against drought. cadres and commune members took advantage of the rain to seed late autumn crops and carefully cultivate the standing crops of cotton and tobacco. most parts of the province have finished planting late autumn crops.

party organizations in many provinces and cities mobilized people of all trades to help. more than 300 factories and mines in peking have formed "aid-peasant" teams to tour rural communes and brigades on the outskirts. the tientsin municipal party committee organized over 50 factories to make 10,000 electric pumps and auxiliary equipment in seven days for the countryside. people in the yulin administrative region in shensi province learned from the old revolutionaries who fought in the area during the revolutionary war years, and made good efforts to fight the drought. all together over 5,000 office cadres and 100,000 students and other city inhabitants have gone to the countryside.

commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army in peking, hopei, shantung and other places carried forward the glorious tradition of the p.l.a. as a people's army and took all kinds of measures to help.

on the basis of their experience, party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels expect excessive rainfall to follow the drought. so they have also taken precautions against this eventuality.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Northeast China Province Tops Semi-Annual Timber Plan

(NCNA-English Harbin, Jul. 11, 1972)

northeast china's heilungkiang province, one of china's major timber-producers, overfulfilled the state timber production plan for the first half of this year. output was 17.4 per cent above the same 1971 period. this was due to the efforts of lumbermen to grasp revolution and promote production.

at the beginning of this year, the provincial forestry departments organized the workers to make a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. this deepened the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, heightened the workers' consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, and promoted production. thirteen forestry bureaus in the province fulfilled their semi-annual production plans one month anead of time.

the forestry departments have strengthened management of enterprises in the movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry. leading members at various levels went to grassroots units to make investigations and study and improved rules and regulations for management, and production by relying on the masses.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Secretary General Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

djawoto, secretary general of the afro-asian journalists' association, returned here by air this evening after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of algeria's independence.

he was greeted at the airport by mrs. djawoto; members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and a. dekhili, first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Military Attache of Albanian Embassy in Peking Gives Reception Celebrating Anniversary of Albanian People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, gave a reception here this evening warmly celebrating the 29th founding anniversary of the albanian people's army.

attending the reception were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; su yu, hsiao ching-kuang and wang shu-sheng, vice-ministers of national defence; and yu chan, vice-foreign minister.

present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife; jovan andoni, counsellor, and fadil haxhiraj, deputy military attache, of the albanian embassy here, and their wives; albanian vice-minister of construction veiz gjebero, leader of the albanian national track and field team minella kapo and leader of the albanian swimming team bahri axhemi, who are now visiting china; and other albanian comrades now in peking.

military attache hakani was the first to speak at the reception which was filled with a very warm atmosphere of friendship between the comrades-in-arms of both countries.

comrade hakani said: the albanian people built their own army in the armed struggle waged under the leadership of the party headed by comrade enver hoxha. this army gloriously fulfilled its task of liberating the whole country and creating the conditions for the founding of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

in all its activities since its founding, he added, the people's army has always adhered to the teachings of the party and comrade enver hoxha and closely relied on the masses. the mass line and the principle of self-reliance have enabled us to overcome all difficulties and obstacles.

he pointed out: in line with the party's teaching that proletarian politics must always be in command, the people's army gives primary consideration to politics in tackling every issue. through active political work, party organizations at all levels in the army have raised the armymen's class consciousness. since liberation, the party has paid particular attention to nurturing and strengthening the army and making it more revolutionized.

hakani said: in albania, everyone who can take up arms has taken part in military training. all people have been enlisted in the people's volunteer forces for self defence. military training is carried out in an all-round way in the middle schools and colleges. all this has helped materialize the fighting call of "build socialism with pick in one hand and rifle in the other" put forth by the party.

he added: through implementing the resolutions of the party's sixth congress and fulfilling the tasks set forth by comrade enver hoxha, the army will further strengthen its preparedness against war and, together with all the working people of the country, is ready at all times to protect our socialist motherland from any invasion.

hakani warmly praised the chinese people's liberation army for its tremendous contributions to the great struggle of defending and building the motherland under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and wished it ever greater achievements.

he said: the friendship binding our countries is the friendship between our people, the great militant revolutionary friendship which was born and has developed in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism and modern revisionism headed by soviet social-imperialism. it is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. forged by the marxist-leninist parties of our two countries and the two respected and beloved leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, this friendship will grow day by day.

on benalf of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people, li teh-sheng expressed the sincerest and warmest festive greetings to the fraternal albanian people's army and albanian people.

he said: the albanian people's army is a new-type army of the people that was born in the flames of revolution and has grown in strength through the tests of struggle. in the difficult years of the fight for national liberation, this heroic army firmly relied on the people and, with dauntless heroism, carried out the most arduous struggle against domestic and foreign enemies, and finally

drove out the fascist gangsters and established the people's regime. since then, joining the people throughout the country with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, it has upheld the revolutionary principles and the socialist road, smashed the subversive schemes and destructive activities of imperialism, revisionism and reaction, defended the fruits of the revolution and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

he said: the albanian people's army is marching forward along the great road of revolutionization under the guidance of the proletarian line on army building. following the teachings of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, it has carried out the revolutionization movement persistently and in a deep-going way, raised the political and ideological consciousness of all the commanders and fighters and improved combat capabilities. particularly, in accordance with the concept of people's war, the albanian people's army and the people throughout the country have adhered to the principles of combining labour with military training both in peacetime and wartime and armed the entire people in preparation against war. all this has enormously strengthened the militancy of the army and consolidated national defence.

the albanian people and their army are now exerting themselves to carry out the resolutions of the historic sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and the fifth five-year plan. we sincerely wish the albanian comrades-in-arms new and still greater victories.

comrade li teh-sheng pointed out: the international situation is developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world. more and more medium and small countries have united to oppose the hegemonism and power politics of the two superpowers.

he added: the albanian people and their army resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world and the struggle of all the countries and peoples who are subjected to aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers -- u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. this proletarian internationalist spirit has won praise and support from the revolutionary people of the world.

li teh-sheng warmly praised the great friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania. he said: our friendship is forged by comrade enver hoxha and chairman mao and based on the principles marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the severe tests of international class struggle. no force on earth can destroy it.

also present were:

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and the p.l.a. peking garrison chang tsai-chien, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, chang hsien-yueh, liu tao-sheng, kuang jen-nung, yang chen, sung cheng-chih, lin pin, wu hung, wang hung-chuan, tsui lun, sung yu-lin, tsou ping-kuang and chai cheng-wen; and

Leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang meng, yang yu-heng, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, tseng wei, wang chun-chien, wang li, lin cheh, hsiang chien, yang chi and hsing shao-kung.

Albanian Ministry of People's Defence Fetes Chinese Military Attaches

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jul. 11, 1972)

on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army, the ministry of people's defence of albania gave a banquet at the central house of armymen here yesterday evening in honour of ting shan, military attache, and wu hao-chih, vice-military attache, of the chinese embassy as well as other chinese comrades in tirana.

among the albanian comrades present at the banquet were petrit dume, chief, mendu backa, deputy chief, of the general staff of the albanian people's army; ilo prifti, deputy chief of the political department of the albanian people's army.

at the banquet pervaded with a very warm atmosphere, both comrade petrit dume and comrade ting shan made speeches. they ardently praised the great revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the albanian and chinese peoples and armies. the hosts and guests repeatedly proposed toasts to the health and longevity of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung who have founded the great friendship between albania and china.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Government and Military Delegation Leaves Algiers for Home

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 9, 1972)

the chinese government and military delegation, led by its leader li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building, and deputy leader kang lin, deputy commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, left here for home by air this morning after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of algeria's independence and paying a friendly visit to the country.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by layachi yaker, algerian minister of commerce, el na chemi, director of the political commissariat of the algerian national people's army, ben habyles, deputy secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs, sbih, director of the national school of administration, and taleb, algerian ambassador to china.

present at the airport were also lin chung, deputy leader of the chinese delegation and chinese ambassador to algeria, yang chin-ko, member of the chinese delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy in algeria, and hsu ya-min, visiting chinese youth representative.

guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation in the lounge for distinguished guests. a farewell ceremony was held at the airport.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Vice Minister of Agriculture Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

argentine vice-minister of agriculture esteban arpad takacs arrived here by air today at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

greeting him at the airport were vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, and leading members of chinese departments peng chin-po and chin feng-chu.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice Presidents of Chinese Academy of Sciences Fete British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

chu ko-chen and wu yu-hsun, vice-presidents of the academy of sciences of china, gave a dinner this evening in honour of dr. joseph needham, president of the jesus college of cambridge university and bio-chemist, his wife dr. dorothy needham, and his assistant dr. lu gwei-djen.

the british guests arrived here yesterday evening after a visit to kwangchow.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka C.P. Leader Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10,1972)

n. sanmugathasan, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of sri lanka, arrived here by air this evening on a visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

he was welcomed at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; jen yun-chung, a leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of other organizations mao pao-chung and chao su.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chairman Mao Meets French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, met maurice schumann, french minister of foreign affairs, at chungnanhai here this evening. they had a friendly and frank conversation.

present on the occasion were premier chou eno-lai, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung and interpreter chi tsung-hua.

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei and Pai Hsiang-kuo Meet Maurice Schumann and His French Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with french foreign minister maurice schumann and the french government delegation he is leading.

present at the meeting were the members of the delegation herve alphand, jean-pierre brunet, jean

beliard, henri froment-meurice, yves delahaye, jean-louis chaussende and roger duzer.

also present were mme. schumann and mme. alphand and the correspondents, who are visiting china with the delegation.

also present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and mme. manac'h and officials of the french embassy here.

leading members and staff members of chinese departments present at the meeting were chang wen-chin, hsu han-ping, peng hua, wang chen, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang, chang cheng-teh, tai cheng-yuan, pan fei, ting chiao, li chung-ying, chi tsung-hua, lo hsu and lien cheng-pao.

chinese ambassador to france huang chen and his wife were present.

after the meeting, a dinner was given in honour of the distinguished french guests.

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei continued talks with french foreign minister maurice schumann on july 8 and 10.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the french side were: herve alphand, jean-pierre brunet, jean beliard, henri froment-meurice, yves delahaye, jean-louis chaussende and roger duzer.

also participating were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking charles malo, robert sanson and alain riottot.

on the chinese side were: chang wen-chin, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang and li chung-ying.

also present was chinese ambassador to france huang chen.

French Foreign Minister and Wife Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

french foreign minister maurice schumann and mme. schumann gave a banquet at the french embassy here this noon.

among the guests were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, chinese ambassador to france huang chen and his wife chu lin, and leading members of chinese departments liu shao-wen, peng hua, chu chuan-hsien, hu shu-tu, sun so-chang, chang cheng-teh, tai cheng-yuan, lai ta-yuan, ma chia-chun, pan chun and chu yung-hsing.

present were members of the french government delegation led by m. schumann, french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and mme. manac'h, and officials of the french embassy.

minister schumann and minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet.

m. schumann said: "the four-day visit has assured me that a durable friendship is developing between france and the people's republic of china and that our two countries can enter into a trustful dialogue conducive to the strengthening of international peace and improvement of understanding among peoples."

he added: "our conversations are not only frank and cordial, but also constructive. they have proved to me that there are large zones of convergence between us. what we should do now is to carry on active consultations to deepen them and at the same time to reduce the divergences that may still separate us."

the french foreign minister expressed the hope that the two sides would exert themselves so that all countries, big or small, may live together with full independence and complete equality.

he thanked the chinese government and people for the warm hospitality extended to him, his wife and the french government delegation.

in his speech, chi peng-fei said: "the visit to china of the french government delegation led by foreign minister maurice schumann is a major event in the development of the good relations between our two countries."

he said: "the talks we have held are friendly and sincere, and they embody the spirit of respecting each other and seeking mutual understanding. both you and we treasure the foundation laid by chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle for developing sino-french relations; both of us have the desire to continue to develop the good relations between our two countries. through the talks we have explored the road for further developing the friendship between our two countries."

chi peng-fei pointed out: "china and france have different social systems, and we hold different views on some international issues. through a deep-going exchange of views, we have enhanced mutual understanding." he said: "we have been able to find many common grounds on major issues. thus we have the possibility of coordinating our efforts in many sectors of international activities." the chinese foreign minister pointed out: "the talks we have held are fruitful and satisfactory."

chi peng-fei expressed admiration and thanks for his french counterpart's positive contributions to developing the good relations between china and france.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

French Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

french foreign minister maurice schumann and mme. schumann and the french government delegation he is leading left here for shanghai by special plane this morning.

accompanying the delegation to shanghai were chang wen-chin, chinese assistant foreign minister, hu shu-tu, leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and french ambassador to china and mme. etienne manac'h.

present at the airport to see the french government delegation off were chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min, chinese ambassador to france huang chen and leading members of other departments concerned.

also present were officials of the french embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of some european countries to china.

French Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jul. 11, 1972)

french foreign minister maurice schumann and the french government delegation he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the distinguished french guests were seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

chang wen-chin, chinese assistant foreign minister, and hu shu-tu, a leading member of the west european, american and australasian affairs department of the foreign ministry, who had accompanied the distinguished guests to shanghai, were present.

also present were mme. schumann, secretary general of the french foreign ministry herve alphand and mme. alphand, and jean-louis chaussende, chief of the office of the foreign minister, who are continuing their visit to china, and french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and mme. manac'h.

the french government delegation arrived here from peking by special plane this morning, and was feted by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee at noon. in their speeches at the banquet, ma tien-shui and m. schumann expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and france and the friendly relations between the two countries would develop constantly.

m. schumann and the other guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and went sightseeing this afternoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jul. 11, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, bringing with it the chinese people's profound friendship towards the japanese people, arrived here yesterday evening for making a friendly performance tour of japan at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun".

leader of the troupe is sun ping-hua and deputy leaders are tsung hsiu-jung and sheng shu-shan.

the troupe was accorded a warm welcome at the haneda airport by japanese friends from various circles, korean residents in japan and patriotic overseas chinese, totalling over 2,000.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were bon shiraishi, torao miyakawa and kinkazu saionji, standing directors, norio shirato, secretary general, kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association; kenichi tanikawa, executive general director, and yutaka tsuji, responsible member of the planning department, of "asahi shimbun"; masao shimizu, leader, and mikiko matsuyama, deputy leader, of the matsuyama ballet troupe; and natsuko fujikawa and yoshihisa higasa, responsible members of the haguruma troupe.

also present at the airport were hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and teiji hagiwara, executive director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade.

among the welcomers were also japanese diet members and personages of political circles including aiichiro fujiyama, yoshimi furui, hideji kawasaki, seiichi tagawa, tokuma utsunomiya, chuji kuno, masakatsu nohara, tadashi yaoita, kanji kawasaki, susumu kobayashi, bunzo ninomiya, naohiko okubo and keigo ouchi.

also present were japanese friends chojuro kawarazaki, shizue kawarazaki, yoko matsuoka, kazuto matsumura, kazuo ichien, satoru kumai, takeyama otani, atsushi urushito, shigeo sato, kunisuke iioka, masayuki yasui, shoji kunimitsu, saburo endo, takeo ito, jisaku eguchi, susumu matsumura, kyoko asanuma, shichiro hozumi, toshio tanaka, hisao ishino, koji asai, kazutsura kawase, katsunori kokubu, ikuo minagawa, kazuo suzuki, rinji miyaishi, keibun nishikawa, takarao arai, eiichi suga, isao nukaga, takeshi mori, and kakichi uchiyama.

chong jae pil, vice-chairman, and yun sang chol, director of the international bureau, of the general association of korean residents in japan, were also present.

present at the airport were also hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china; kan wen-fang, chairman, po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents; and chin hui, vice-chairman of the osaka association of chinese residents.

a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples prevailed at the airport. many japanese friends arrived there very early in spite of rain.

the artistes of the haguruma troupe, who have forged a profound militant friendship with the chinese artistes and cultural workers, made a special trip from yamaguchi prefecture to greet their chinese comrades-in-arms. the artistes of the matsuyama ballet troupe were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Anniversary of Victory of Mongolian People's Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 11, 1972)

s. sosorbaram, ambassador of the people's republic of mongolia to china, gave a reception here this afternoon marking the 51st anniversary of the victory of the mongolian people's revolution.

attending the reception were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

a chinese table tennis delegation left here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leader of the delegation is chi yu-hua, a leading member of the peking physical culture institute, and deputy leader is kuan hui-kuang, deputy secretary general of the chinese table tennis association.

on the delegation are men players hsi en-ting, hsu shao-fa, wang wen-jung, wang wen-hua, cheng chi-yi, kuo chung-kung and hsiao tso-yun, and women players li li, lin mei-chun, chang li, li yu-huan, huang hsi-ping, ho tse-ping and chen li-fang. and coaches are chuang chia-fu, ma chin-pao, chang hsieh-lin and hu tao-pen.

the delegation was seen-off at the railway station by wang meng, minister, and yu pu-hsueh and chuang tse-tung, other leading members, of the state physical culture and sports commission, and table tennis coaches and players.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was also present.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jul. 11, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chi yu-hua as its head and kuan hui-kuang as its deputy head arrived here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was welcomed at the station by li chan son, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea, pae myong gyu, chairman of the korean table tennis association, table tennis players and students, totalling over 400 people.

present on the occasion was li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying and Chen Mu-hua Hold Talks with A.F. Ismail and His PDRY Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jul. 10, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier, chi peng-fei, foreign minister, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this afternoon held talks with abdul fattah ismail, member of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, president of the provisional people's supreme council and secretary general of the central committee of the national front, and the p.d.r.y. government delegation he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

members of the delegation present at the talks were a.a.a. walli, minister of state for the affairs of the council of ministers and alternate member of the n.f. political bureau; a.s. al-a'war, member of the n.f. central committee responsible for foreign relations; a.a. hamam, charge d'affaires a.i. of the p.d.r.y. embassy in china; major a.s. hajeb, military adviser to the premier; and a.h. al-alem, director of the economic department of the foreign ministry.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments han hsu, cheng fei, ho kung-kai, lu kuei, li sung-ling, yang fu-chang and tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 10, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation led by shen mao-kung, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, standing committee member of the c.p.c. honan provincial committee and chairman of the honan provincial conference of revolutionary workers, arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of the executive committee of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania.

members of the delegation are chang fu-heng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, standing committee member of tientsin municipal committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tientsin no. 1 machine tool plant; chang hung-chih, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the taching oilfield; and wu pei-sheng, member of the c.p.c. chekiang provincial committee and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the changshan cement plant.

among those welcoming the delegation at the airport were stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the executive bureau of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania (g.t.u.c.r.); teodor prunea, alternate member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the executive committee of the central council of the g.t.u.c.r. and vice-chairman of the committee on the questions of organization, programme and autonomy of trade union; nicolae moraru, member of the executive committee of the central council of the g.t.u.c.r. and chairman of the federation of metallurgical and machine building workers trade unions; ion tanasoiu, vice-director of international department of central council of romanian trade unions; and ion bratu, chairman of the federation of construction and building materials workers trade unions.

also present were chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and other diplomats of the chinese embassy.

Leading Member of Romanian C.P. Gheorghe Pana Receives Chinese Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 11, 1972)

gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee, the permanent presidium and the secretariat of the central committee of the communist party of romania, yesterday received the chinese sports delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them. the delegation led by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, was paying a friendly visit to romania.

present on the occasion were angel alexe, president, leon teodrescu, vice-president, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Reception in Honor of Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jul. 11, 1972)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese sports delegation led by li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

among those present on the occasion were anghel alexe, president, emil ghibu, marin birjeca and leon teodorescu, vice-presidents, miron olteaku, secretary, and oaun ion, director of the international department, of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports.

the reception proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples.

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